Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1820. [No.

NOTICE.

Tickets and Shares
OF
Tickets,
IN THE
TWENTY FOURTH
Calcutta Lottery,

TO be had at the Office of Messrs. *Remington, Crawford & Co.* until further Notice.

Whole Tickets	- *Rs.*	117
Half Tickets	- "	59
Quarter Tickets	"	30
Eighth Tickets	- "	15

The Prizes that may fall to the Tickets sold at Bombay will be payable at the Bank of Bengal, on the terms Advertised in the Calcutta Government Gazette of the 17th August 1820, or at Messrs. *Remington, Crawford & Co's.* at the option of the holder. In the latter case at the Exchange of 110 Bombay Rupees per 100 Siccas.

Bombay, Oct. 16, 1820.

For Sale,

AT THE
TAVERN
Ware-House,
APOLLO-STREET.

EUROPE Salt Beef and Pork, Bengal Beef, ditto Briskets & Rounds, Bengal Ox Tongues, Suet in small kegs and Tallow Candles.

Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Old Batavia Arrack; to be Sold Whole Sale or by Retail on reasonable terms.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Advertisement.

G. Higgs,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT HIS
STABLES,
This day, at half past 3 o'Clock in the
AFTERNOON.

A Lot of 50 (fifty) Arab and Persian Horses, much Superior to the last. The whole of which will be sold without reserve.

N.B. The Sale will be continued every Wednesday until the whole of the Horses are disposed of.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

For Sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
On THURSDAY the 19th Instant
AT 11 o'CLOCK,
IN A GODOWN OPPOSITE TO THE
Apollo Screws,
NEXT TO
Tulsey Manickjee's
WAREHOUSE.

PLAIN White Earthenware, consisting of Table, Soup, Dessert, & Hot water Plates, Dishes of sizes, Curry Dishes &c. &c. Also a few bags of Bottle Corks.

Terms.—Ready money, & to be cleared away in three days, or re-sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

FOR LONDON
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
THE
Honorable H. E. I. Co's. Extra Ship
ASIA,
T. PATTERSON,
COMMANDER;

HAS very Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Passage apply to the Commander on board, or at *Hormajee Bomanjee's Office*, where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 29th September 1820.

FOR LONDON,
For Passengers only,
THE H. C. EXTRA SHIP
CAMDEN,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to the commander at Mr. Milburn's Office, where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 25th August 1820.

THE PUBLICK are respectfully informed, that the Business of UNDERTAKER will be conducted in future by Messrs. McVEIGH, and THOMAS FERRAR. Application to Mr. T. FERRAR at his CABINET AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE on the Verge of the Esplanade, and opposite to the One-Mile-Stone on the road leading to *Byculla;* to Mr. McVEIGH or Mr. MOUNT the Sextou of St. Thomas's Church, in the Fort, shall meet with immediate attention.

(2) *Bombay, 2d October* 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.
John Yeates
WILL SELL,
BY
Public Auction
On Friday Next,
THE Articles Advertised in the last Courier.

Apollo House 18th Oct. 1820.

Baxter & Co.
WILL SELL BY
Auction,
At 15 *Meadow's Street.*
On this Day *(Wednesday)* 18th October 1820.
THE PROPERTY OF A
Gentleman,
Proceeding to Sea.

SUNDRY articles of good Household Furniture consisting of E. Mahogany Dining and Card Tables, Jackwood Square do. E. Mahogany & Blackwood Sofas and Couches, Chairs, Dumb Waiters, Side Boards, Book-cases, Beds, Washing Stands, Dressing Tables, Cloaths Presses, Chests of Drawers, Plate, Plated, Glass and Earthen wares, Eight, and Four-light Lustres, Lamps; Pictures; small Cane Mats, Wines and Liquors of different kinds.

When will also be sold a Variety of Alabaster Chimney Piece ornaments, Snuff Boxes, &c.

A Buggy Horse with Harness, a Saddle Horse and some large size Looking Glasses.

Bombay, 18th October 1820.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On THURSDAY the 19th of this month
WILL BE PERFORMED
SOME SELECT PASSAGES FROM
THE ADMIRED
Tragedy
OF
'VENICE PRESERVED'
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
THE FAVORITE
FARCE,
OF
RAISING THE WIND,

Bombay, 18th October 1820.

FOR FREIGHT
TO
Muscat, Kishma Bushire, &
BASSORA.
THE NEW SHIP
Caroline,
Capt. J. STUTELY.

WILL Sail on or about the Fifth November next. For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. *J. F. Pereira & Sobrinho.*

Bombay, 17th October 1820.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will & Testament of *George Ridsdale* Esquire, late Surgeon of His Majesty's 47th Regt. of Foot, doing duty at Bombay in the East Indies deceased, having been granted out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to *Robert Mitton* Esquire, Paymaster of His Majesty's 47th Regt. of Foot doing duty at Bombay in the East Indies, sole Executor named in the said Will; all Persons concerned thereto are hereby apprised thereof. Dated this 17th day of October 1820

T. W. BROWN,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of *Sadasew Sunorajee*, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased may be granted to *Parwatyboy*, widow of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 17th day of October 1820.

F. AYRTON,
(2) PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects. of *Kessow Mittah*, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, may be granted to *Ruttonjee Mittah*, the Brother of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof. Dated this 17th day of October 1820.

F. AYRTON,
(2) PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of *Ragoonath Moroba Ronso*, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, may be granted to *Kesswanath Pursholum Ronso*, the Grand Son of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 17th day of October 1820.

F. AYRTON,
(2) PROCTOR.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH OCTOBER 1820.

CAPTAIN J. S. RUMMOND, Executive Engineer in the Surat Division of Guzerat, Is permitted to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of selecting the materials, requisite for the building of the Church at Surat.

6th October 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to make public the following Extracts of the Honorable Court's letter dated the 3d of May 1820.

Extracts of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 3d of May 1820.

PARA. 7th The undermentioned Officers having been absent from India beyond the period prescribed by act of Parliament, we direct that they be struck off the strength of the Army from the expiration of two years and a half from the period of their quitting India viz.

Lieutenant William McLeod Bannatyne 10th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant William W. Quarterly Artillery.

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain in England viz Lieutenant Colonel B W D. Scaly, until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of this Season (1819 20) and.

Ensign Charles Waddington, until the departure of the last Company's Ships of next Season 1820-21.

12th. Captain Robert M. Grindlay of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season, 1820-21.

13th. We have permitted Mr. William Fuller Mercer Cockerill to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon? and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your establishment, his Rank will be settled at a future time.

14th. We have permitted Mr. Alexander Duncan to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your establishment; His Rank will be settled at a future time.

15th. We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your establishment; their Rank will be settled at a future time viz.

Archibald Young, M. D.
Mr. Henry Michie.
" Robert Wright.

17th Mr. Robert George King who was permitted to proceed to your Presidency a Passenger on board the Ship Thames with a view to his being appointed a Cadet of Infantry on your establishment upon his attaining the prescribed Age which took place on the 20th instant, we now direct you to admit Mr. King a Cadet of Infantry and administer to him the usual oath of fidelity to the Company accordingly, His Order of Rank will be transmitted you at an early opportunity.

29th. In consequence of the numerous applications which have lately been made to us by soldiers who have obtained their discharge from our Service, at their own request, for leave to return to India, we take the present occasion of calling your attention particularly to our letter in this Department dated the 30th June last, directing it to be notified to all time expired men, who may obtain their discharge at their own request, that they will not be readmitted into the service on their return to this country.

9th October, 1820.

Captain J. Smith of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to to England for the recovery of his health, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

Captain James Livingston, Barrack master at the Presidency is also allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to England for the recovery of his health.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain James Elder of the Honorable Company's European Regiment to act as Barrack

Master at the Presi[illegible] Lieutenan[illegible] the 3d Regiment Native Infantry to of[illegible] ter Master to the Light Battalion with the [illegible] in Kutch from the 16th of July and un[illegible] Orders.

The Honorable the Gover[illegible] in Council is pleased to direct Assistant Surge[illegible] John McNeil to proceed to Persia for the purpose [illegible] ceeding Mr. Sharpe as Surgeon with His Maj[illegible] mission at Tahren from the date of Mr. Sharpe's [illegible] parture for Europe.

10th *October* 1820.

The Hon[illegible] Governor in council is pleased to grant a fur[illegible] land on Private affairs to Captain N. G[illegible] Hon'ble Company's Regiment of Europ[illegible] for a period of three years from th[illegible] mbarkation:

Octo[illegible] 1820.

[illegible] permi[illegible] to resign the situation [illegible]ssist[illegible] Surgeon on the Medical [illegible]ency.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secret. to Govt.

ARRIVALS.—[illegible]ct, 11th L[illegible] Palmer, 2d Bat. 12th Regt. fr[illegible]nah.

Ditto Lieut. [illegible] Justice, [illegible] ditto.

Ditto Lieut. [illegible] Robison, 2d Bat. Ma[illegible] P[illegible]nees, from New Road from Poonah to Bhore Ghaut.

Ditto Cornet P. Sanderson, 1st Light Cavalry, from Seroor.

Ditto Lieut. Alex. Rind. P. A. H.

13th Captain Samuel Hughes, [illegible] B[illegible] K. from Severndroog.

Ditto Lieut. C. C. Massey, 1st Bat. 4th Regt. from Severndroog.

Ditto Thomas Clebborn 1st [illegible] 1st or Grenadier Bat. from Baroda.

Ditto Captain W. Inglis, 1st [illegible] 1st or Grenadier Regt from Baroda.

Ditto Captain Parker, 2d [illegible] 10th Regt, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—October 15th Captain George Audrews, 2[illegible]th Regt. to Surat.

17th [illegible]ent. F. W. Hands, Wallajahbad Light Infantry M[illegible]. to rejoin Light Field Division H. S. F.

To the EDITOR *of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,

The following method of *speedily* blistering by means of Nitric Acid, in Cases of Cholera, was recommended and practised *upwards of two years since*, by *Dr. Milne*, and of the truly beneficial effects arising from its adoption. I have recently been a delighted, and grateful eye witness.

"A Blister, in the manner beiow stated, is applied to the region of the stomach.

"Nitric Acid, either *undiluted*, or two parts "to one of water, (but the *former* is more ef-"ficacious,) must be quickly rubbed on with a "piece of sponge, the Attendant having previ-"ously prepared, a small quantity of Salt "of Tartar dissolved in water for the pur-"pose of checking the action of the acid; "as soon as the Patient complains of its giv-"ing him much pain. By this means the cu-"ticle is in a few seconds destroyed; and it "can afterwards be easily removed by rubbing "with a cloth, the part affected;—to which the "common blister is then applied."

I am, Sir,
Your well wisher.
A SUBSCRIBER.

Camp in the S. Koncan,
10th Oct. 1820.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Though we have used the pruning knife with an unsparing hand yet we are concerned to say that, the Poem of Horatio, is still unfit for the public eye.

We have not had much leisure to make enquiries respecting Racer's Query but we think he is right in his conjecture, that no one snbscriber, has the right to prohibit, another subscriber from galloping round the course; The decision of so weighty a matter we think ought to be submitted to the Stewards and clerks of the course.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1820.

BUY. PREM. RS.		SELL. PREM. RS.
6	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108. none in the market.	5.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee.		2	None,
30 Days — on Calcutta	— 111	—	100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days — on Madras	— 107	—	100 Madras do.
8 Days — on Surat	— 100½	—	100 Surat do.
8 Days — on Poonah	— 100½	—	100 Poonah do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Aumee	115½		100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days	——— Sicca	97	100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days — Ali Sicca Ankro	104½		100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 18th OCTOBER 1820.

The following Ships have been taken up for the purpose of conveying the relief of troops, to Deristan on the Island of Kishma, in the Persian Gulf viz.

	Tons.
Ann, -	788
James Scott, -	648
Cornwall, -	403

These Ships having been taken up for Deristan and back to Bombay, at the rate of from 28 to 33 rupees per Ton; for the trip.

The relief about to proceed on these Ships [illegible] Batta. of the 12th regiment with the usual detail of followers &c. &c. under the command of Captain Deschamps of the regiment.

H. M. Ship Eden, anchored in the harbour on Friday evening last; she is preparing we observe to come into dock.

The Rivals having been, unavoidably postponed in consequence of the indisposition of two favorite veterans of the stage, We are happy to observe the Amateurs have not allowed their spirits to be damped or the public to be disappointed and we have reason to believe that the pieces announced of "Venice Preserved" and "Raising the Wind" will afford ample proof of the zeal and strength of the fresh Recruits whose exertions we doubt not will receive in the approbation of a crowded House the reward their perseverance merits.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Thursday the fourth sessions of oyer and terminer &c. for this town and Island, commenced before the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay. The following gentlemen were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

WILLIAM PAGE ASHBURNER Esq. FOREMAN.

Wm. George Bird, Esq.	Wm. Howell, Esq.
Capt. John Mack,	C. McLeod, Esq.
Commodore Wm. Manwaring,	Fr. Bourchier, Esq.
Capt George Barnes,	Capt. W. T. Graham,
M. T. D. De Vitre, Esq.	John Best, Esq.
Bazett Doveton, Esq.	Wm. Peell, Esq.
Evan Lloyd, Esq.	Wm. Jardine, Esq.
Archibald Inglis Esq.	Benj. Noton, Esq.
Thos. G. Gardiner, Esq.	Richard Mills, Esq.
James Henderson, Esq.	E. E. Elliott, Esq.
	Thos. Riddoch, Esq.

The Honorable the Recorder then addressed the Grand Jury as follows.—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

I have the pleasure to meet you once more in this place, where we are again assembled to enter upon, and dispose of the business of the Sessions, and it falls of course to my province to prepare you, by such observations as seem to me proper or necessary, for the cases which I have reason to believe will be brought before you.

I am sorry to inform you that the Calendar is as heavy, or nearly so as that of the last Sessions, comprehending offences of various denominations, in number and dye above the limitation to be expected from the population subject to this jurisdiction.

1st. The first case (claiming precedence as directly injurious to the interests of the King himself), is of four seamen belonging to the Honorable Company's cruiser Thetis, for unlawfully having in their custody and possession, naval stores of the King, viz.—Sundry copper bolt-staves of considerable value, marked respectively with the broad arrow, being the mark with which naval stores belonging to the King, of that description, are usually marked. By two old statutes of Elizabeth and Charles II. the embezzling or destroying the King's arms or stores, is made a capital offence. The prisoners in the present case might have been indicted upon those statutes capitally, but they have been charged upon a subsequent statute of William 3, for unlawfully having in their custody or possession naval stores with the broad arrow upon them, being the mark of the King, which is thereby made a misdemeanor.—It will appear in evidence that the King's master Shipwright being disturbed in the night with a noise like filing and breaking up copper bolt-staves, went, accompanied by the Superintendent of the Marine and a pilot, to a building in the yard whence the noise proceeded, and where these sailors had been permitted to sleep; where they found the copper in question, filed and broke in pieces, and hid, in different places, with an apparatus for breaking it. Upon being questioned, two Portuguese girls who had been sleeping there, gave full evidence of the guilt of the prisoners, one of whom theupon confessed.

2d. The next case is against a serjeant of the Bombay European regiment for murder. He is accused of having formed an adulterous intercourse with the wife of the deceased, and to have been induced to make away with him in order to marry the woman. The crime is stated to have been committed on the 4th Feb. 1815 about 11 at night. The prisoner is sworn to have come to a man confined in the conjee house, and climbing up to the bars, to have said "I will do his business." The deceased at this time was standing about 6 paces from the window, and a sentry also near. The prisoner went away and returned again and said "I have done his job, he is lying on the road just at the big tree." The sentry neither heard or saw any thing of what passed. It was certain that a pistol had been heard about the time, and the deceased was found dead at the spot mentioned, and there was evidence, somewhat varying, of the prisoner and the deceased having been seen together just before. But a private named Thoroughgood had deposed that he was sitting with the prisoner when the report of the pistol had been heard by both. Upon that the prosecution had dropped; but Thoroughgood now came forward to state that what he had before sworn was false, he having been induced to do so by the prisoner; and that he was now ready to give evidence to bring the guilt home. As to the first confession to the person in the conjee house, it was to be observed that Sir Michael Forster, a great authority in criminal law, had said that "hasty confessions made to persons having no authority to examine are the weakest and most questionable." They cannot, however, be rejected altogether, but though strictly admissible evidence are to be received with caution and sifted with particular care. It is also hardly necessary to remark that Thoroughgood having, according to his own admission, committed perjury, is not [illegible]y worthy of credit. However, the probability of his story must be watched, with the confirmation it receives from others, the chain of circumstances carefully examined, the credit of all the witnesses duly weighed, and the conclusion drawn accordingly.

3d. There is a case of a misdemeanor connected with a homicide, committed by a Parsee, in riding a horse furiously and carelessly through the populous streets of Bombay. On the 23d Sept. about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner with another Parsee were both galloping their horses together in this manner, when a woman who was walking on the side of the road by the gutter was knocked down and died soon after in consequence of it. It was not the prisoner's horse which ran over the woman, but the other Parsee's, who is not yet in custody. But the offence requires correction, if proved to your satisfaction and that of the court to have been committed in the manner deposed

4th. Another serious case is that of a burglary by two natives. A number of persons came to the prosecutor's house at nine at night and forced him to the Patell's house upon a pretence of his being sent for. During his absence, the prisoners return to the prosecutor's house, break open his door, enter the house, and taking a lamp, go up stairs and take out of a chest considerable property in gold and silver amounting to upwards of 200 rupees. It is hardly necessary to observe that to constitute the crime of burglary it must be so dark as that a countenance cannot be well distinguished, yet this applies only to natural light and not to artificial as a lamp or candle; otherwise a burglary could hardly ever be committed in this country.

5th. Among the felonies upon property, one is of so novel a nature, at least in this country, as I believe, that it requires particular notice. It is a charge of what is commonly called swindling, made against a bramin; and three distinct indictments are preferred for as many different offences of which he stands accused. In one case he is charged with obtaining from a jeweller pearls of different quality, in value altogether to Rs. 606 upon a representation that he "would shew the goods to a purchaser": in another case that he got other goods worth Rs. 408 from a shopkeeper by stating that "Purbhoo, a great man wanted coral". The articles so obtained in one or both these cases were immediately pawned for a small sum, and the owner of course never paid. The rule of law upon these cases is, that if there is a sale and delivery, constituting a complete transfer of the property, it is not a larceny, as if a horse is bought and delivered, but never paid for, or goods purchased and a bad bill given or no payment made. But if a horse is hired, and immediately sold, or a chaise hired, as in Major Semple's case, and never returned, the law leaves it to the jury to determine, whether the original intent was not to steal, to be inferred from the immediately selling or pawning the article. It has been so determined where a servant went for goods stating they were to shew his master; but who never saw them, and they were found pawned by the servant; so a pretended agent or broker, as in the present case, would come under the same principle, the property being only entrusted to and not transferred to him.

6th. There are a good many other cases of felony upon property, but having nothing special in them, it is unnecessary to observe upon them to gentlemen of the experience which all, or many, of you have had in business of this sort.

I have now gone through the Calendar; you will now have to enter upon your province. The bills and witnesses will attend you to your room, and I entertain not the least doubt of your acquitting yourselves with the same credit to yourselves and satisfaction to the public which I have always observed to be due to the grand juries of Bombay.'

The Grand Jury then retired with the bills of indictment, 19 in number: in about an hour they returned with a true bill against the four seamen, William Barton, Harry Fortescue, James Thompson and William Brown, for having Kings naval stores in their possession; and no bill against the same parties for larceny. The Court afterwards adjourned till Friday morning.

On Friday the Grand Jury returned true Bills against Bhewa Ambajee for a Larceny, against Dhurmajee Lingoo for stealing in a dwelling house, and against Julloo Nursoo for receiving the goods so stolen;—three bills against Wittull Wassoodew Punt for cheating;—No Bills against Wittull Wassoodew Punt for Larcenies, and a true bill against Dawood Dossa, Aja Poonjee and Bhawoo Babajee for Burglary, and against Lalla Manick, Pandoo Ooda and Lalljee Petamber for receiving the goods so burglariously stolen.

The only cases tried were the indictments against William Barton, Harry Fortescue, James Thompson and William Brown for having the King's naval stores in their possession; and against Bhewa Ambajee for Larceny. They were all acquitted and discharged by proclamation;

On Saturday, the Court proceeded with the trials of Durmajee Lingo, for stealing in a dwelling house and Jalloo Narsoo, for receiving the same, Durma pleaded guilty and Jalloo was acquitted by the Jury.

The Grand Jury having finished their business were discharged.

The Court then proceeded with the trials of Daoud Dossa, Aja Poongia and Bhow Babajee for a Burglary and against Lalla Manick, Pandoo Ooda and Lalla Pitamber for receiving the soods from the said Burglar; when after a long trial and patient investigation they were found guilty of the crime laid to their charge, with the exception of Aja Poongia, Bhow Babajee and Pandoo Ooda, who were acquitted and discharged.

A Battia of the name of Valjee Monjee was then put to the Bar, and was found guilty of stealing piece goods to a considerable amount.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

On Monday Heoung, a Chinaman was tried and found guilty of stealing a sum of money from the Office of Mr. Cachatoor.

A Bora, Babajee Hubbeljee. was then put to the Bar, and found guilty of having goods in his possession knowing them to have been stolen.

A Hindoo, Vagur Kuddum, was also found guilty of robbing his master of some valuable gold ornaments, which ornaments he concealed in his masters premises whether with a view of taking them way at future opportunity or from any other motive it would be hard to say. We have however in recollection a circumstance that in some manner explains, that thoughtlessness and ignorance form a very prominent feature in the character of the lower orders in this country as well as in our own.

A servant took occasion to conceal some silver spoons belonging to his master, which he had no sooner done, then he informs his master that his spoons are lost, but at the same time tells him that he will find a cunning man who shall point out where they are concealed, he did so, the spoons were dug up, near a well in the compound but from some unfortunate contradiction he himself was identified as the thief; on further enquiry his motive he said, was to recommend himself to his master by his Zeal in discovering the lost property.

The trial of Sergent Owen Williams for a Murder stated to have been committed in 1815, was put off until next Sessions.

On an application from Mr. Morley, the prisoner was admitted to bail on finding good securities, himself in 5000 R. and two others in 2500 R. each.

On Tuesday the Court commenced with the trial of Ragoo Madoosett, for receiving stolen goods, who was found guilty.

Wittul Balgovind and Harie Luckmon Ghurutt were then put to the Bar and found guilty of the crime laid to their charge, viz. for having committed a Burglary in the house of Fakir Shaw Govind.

The Court then adjourned, until this morning at 11 o'clock.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE.
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

The H. C. Ship Brothers will sail for England on or about the 20th The packet to be forwarded by her will be closed at the Post Office on the 19th instant, in the evening.

The New Ship Caroline, built at Damaun some months ago and heretofore under Portuguese Colours, has been admitted to British Registery and may be now considered as belonging to this Port.

When our paper went to the Press a Ship was signaled to the Southward. We are almost afraid to say, but we hope it may prove to be the Borringdon, though several ships are now due from other quarters.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—October 13th His Majesty's Ship Eden, Frances E. Loch, Esq. Captain, from Muscat 1st Oct.

DEPARTURES.—October 12th Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.

Ditto Pattamar Bhawaney, Syrang Shack Dawood, to Bancoat.

14th Ketch Myra, Commander Manuel Joseph de Aruga, to Kutch.

16th Ship Udney, Thomas Woodley, to Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

By Udney.—Captain Gordon, Mr. Wm. Smith, Sir Roger de Faria, Bishop Prendergast to Goa.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship H. C. S. Brothers, for London.
Ditto ——— Camden, for do.
Ship ——— Asia, for do.
Ship Fazel Karim, for Persian Gulf.
Ship Ann, for do.
Ship James Scott, for do. } Persian
Ship Cornwall, for do. } Gulf.
Transports.
——Ahmedy for Pinang,

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LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.

Eden.

H. C. Cruizers.

Ernaad, Antelope, Vestal, Nautilus, Benares.

H. C. Extra Ships.

Brothers, Camden, Asia.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Francis Warden, Faz el Kerim, Bannerman, Milford, Cornwall, Caroline.

FREE TRADERS.

None

BENGAL SHIPS.

Exmouth, James Scott.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Caroline, Seton.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

SEPT.—10, Ship Comet, Thomas Boag, from Liverpool 3d May.

Do. 13. Arab Ship Futty Salum, Nacoda Abdullah, from Bombay 28th July, and Malabar 25th August.

Do. 15, Brig Dolphin, C. G. M. Cowcher, from Bourbon the 13th August.

Do. do. American Brig New Leader, William Young, from Batavia 17th August.

Do. 19, Ship John Taylor, George Atkinson, from Liverpool 18th May.

Do. Ship Coldstream, Thomas Dormer, from London, 20th May, and Madras 11th Sept.

Do. do. Ship Hope, J. Flint, from London 20th May, and Madras 10th Sept.

Do. do. Arab Grab Fatheal Cureem, Nacoda Molah Ally Saah, from Muscat 22d August, and Aleppee 6th Sept.

Do. 21, Arab Ship Fyze Allum, Nacoda Moolah Lally, from Muscat 25th August,

Do, 22, Arab Ship Abassy, Nacoda, from ditto 26th, ditto.

Do, Arab Ship Fatty Mobarack, from do.

Do, do, Arab Ship Mohuiy, Nacoda, from do,

Do, 23, Ship Calcutta, J, R, Stroyan, from Liverpool 3d May,

Do, do, Portuguse Ship Sao Francisco Xavier, R, DaCosta Martins, from Lisbon 30th April, Madeira 16th May, and Madras 13th Sept,

Do, do, Arab Ship Cadree, Nacoda, from Mocha 16th July,

Do, do, Arab Ship Soliman Shaw, Nacoda Abdullah, from Muscat 26th August,

Do, do, Arab Ship Mocuilio, Nacoda, from do,

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 10, Brig Greyhound.

Do. 17, Ship Comet.

Do. 18 Bombay Castle.

Do. 21 Fatty Salem, (Arab.)

Do. do. Brig Dolphin.

Do. do. American Brig New Leader, and the Marchioness of Wellesly at the Cooly Bazar.

REMARKS.

His Majesty's Ship Leander, came into Balasore Roads on the 7th instant, and having taken the Crew of H. M. late Ship Carron out of the John Bull, proceeded to Sea again.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

SEPT.—11, Brig La Clelie, J, Rosse, to the Isle of France.

Do. 12, Brig La Zellie, F. Legallais, for Bourbon

Do. 14, American Bark Patriot, J. Page, for Salem.

Do. do. Ship Pilot, S. Owen, for London, via Cape.

Do, do, Ship Hyppolita, Henry Holton, for Hull.

Do. do. Ship Samarang, Thomas McCarthy, for Madras.

Do. Ship Felicitas, J. Hay, for the Persian Gulph.

Do. 16, Ship Clydesdale, D. McKellan, to complete her cargo, for Greenock.

Do. do. Ship Argyle, H. Cathre. to the Isle of France.

Do. do. Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, for Bombay.

Do. do. Ship Norfolk, T. Luty, for London.

Do. 16, Ship Pascoa Thomas Taylor, for the Isle of France.

Do. 17. Brig Brothers T, P, Wodsworth, for Madras.

Do. 18, Ship Liverpool, James Green, for China.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK

The Syren, the Elizabeth, and the Brig La Clelie. French Ship LaZelie Engenie, Bark Amboyna, the American Brig Patriot, the Hyppolita, Pilot, Felecitas, Samarang, Brig Brothers and the Norfolk.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 23rd Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The H, C, Chartered Ship Coldstream and the Charlotte.

Passed up,—The Abassy, Macalle, and Futty Mobarack

Possed down,—The Liverpool,

KEDGEREE.

Remain The Pascoa and Argyle, outward bound,

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H, C, Ships Marquis of Huntly, Dunira, and Lady Melville, also the Fort William, and Clydesdale.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 21, Ship John Bull, W. Corbett, from Calcutta 31st August, Sand Heads 7th Sept.

24, H. M. Ship Leander, C. Richardson, Esq, from do.

Do. Brig Sophia, T. Rhodes, from Colombo 17th Sept.

25, Brig Sweepstakes, D. L. Frisbie, from Coringa 17th do.

Do. Ship Essex, J. Mahon, from Calcutta 31st Aug. and Sand Heads 6th Sept.

26, Ship Lady Kenraway, John Mee, from London 3d, and Cowes 10th June.

Do, Brig Brothers. J. C. Batta. from Colombo, 12th Sept.

Do. Brig Anna Catharina, C. Luvery, from Point Pedro 22d Sept.

Do. Schooner La Hasia, E. E. Lyon, from Calruma 6th Sept.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 68, Ship La Belie Alliance, W. Rolfe, for Calcutta.

Do. 21, H. M. Schooner Cochin, Twynam on a Cruize.

Do. 23, Ship Woodman, W. Kellie, for Calcutta.

Do. 27, H. M. S. Leander, E, Richardson, Esq. for Trincomallie, with the Admiral.

Do. Ship Neptune, T. Baker, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Bombay, John Hill, for Colombo.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Thomas's Church Bombay, on the 16th of October, by the Venerable Arch-Deacon Barnes, William Chaplin Esq. Commissioner in the Deccan, to Emma, eldest Daughter of the Reverend Roger Frankland, Canon Residentiary of Wells and Niece to his Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville.

BIRTHS.

At Seroor on the 2d last. the lady of Captain Frederic Hiekes, Commanding 2d Extra Battalion, of a daughter.

At Surat on the 30th ultimo The Lady of Captain Whitehill 5th Reg. N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Mallygaum, Sept. 1820, the infant daughter of Mr. Conductor Cantrill.

On the 4th of October Mrs. Sarah Cantrill wife of Mr. Cantrill, Conductor.

On the 10th instant the infant Son of J. A. Pereira, Esq. aged 39 days.

October 17th.—Laurence Connor, Sub-Conductor of stores aged 36 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Bandel, on Saturday, the 6th Sept. by the Rev. J. R. Henderson, James Howard, Esq. to Miss Martha Mickel.

At Dum-Dum, on the 8th Sept. by the Rev. T. Robertson, Mr. Bombardier Barry, of Artillery to Miss Harriet Billings

On the 15th Sept, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr, James Drew, to Miss Ann Smith,

On the 18th Sept, at the Cathedral by the Rev, D, Corrie, Mr. Thomas Jones, to Miss Elizabeth Sibthorp

On Wednesday, the 20th Sept. at John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Robert Croll, to Mrs. Ann Moseley.

On the 19th Sept, Mr, D. Nuthall, to Miss Mary Anne Sophia Beaumont,

BIRTHS.

On the 10th Sept. Mrs. J. J. Fitzpatrick, of a Daughter.

On the 11th Sept. at Chanleah Factory, Zillah Jessore, at her father's house, M. Razet. Esq. Madame W. Roquet, of a stillborn male Child.

At Barrackpore, on the 13th Sept. the Lady of Captain Nott, of the 90th Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 15th September, the lady of Captain William Harris, late part owner and commander of the Ship Alexander, of this port, of a Daughter,

On the 18th September, at the house of H, Martindell. Esq, Mrs, D' Beanland, of a Son,

At Ghazeepore, on the 2d Sept, the lady of Captain Frist, 5th Regt, N, I, of a Daughter,

At Loharpore, on the 10th Sept, the lady of Lieut, John Hailes, of a Son,

On the 15th Sept, the lady of Hugh Ferguson, Esq, of a Son,

On the 19th Sept, Mrs, J, Roxburgh, of a Son,

On the 21st Sept, Mrs, Thomas Gregory of a Son,

On the same day, Mrs, H, A, Elliott, of a Son,

At Chowringhee, on the 24th Sept, Mrs, J, S, Nyss, of a Son,

DEATHS.

At Allahabad, on the 11th August, H. Jecca, youngest daughter of Serjeant James Joyce, of Artillery, aged 11 months and 17 day.

On Monday, the 11th Sept. Jean Ricketts Macwhirter, aged 1 year and 11 months.

AND

On Tuesday, the 12th Sept. Frances Mercer Macwhirter, aged 2 years and 11 months; each after 2 days illness.

At the Ram Ghaut, on the morning of the 11th September, Lieut. J. B. Mercer, of the 2d Native Infantry, and Adjutant of the 2d Batt. Pioneers.

On the 13th Sept. Walter Davidson, Esq. of the firm of Messers. Hogue, Davidson, Robertson and Co. aged 40 years.

At Patna, on the 19th August, of fever from teething, Arthur Inglis, aged 6 months and 19 days, son of Wigram Money, Esq. Collector of Behar.

On the 14th Sept. Dr. Pieter Guitard, aged 32 years.

On the 17th Sept, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, at the house of the Rev, D. Corrie John Ellerton, Esq. late of Goamalty, aged 52 years and 7 months, a true Christian of real piety, a devout observer of the Sabbath according to the commandment of his God, and all under his authority were allowed the same privilege,

Same day, Mr, Elizabeth Taylor, the lady of Capt, Taylor, of the Ship Pascoa, aged 24 years,

At Delhee, on the evening of the 27th Aug, Lieut, Charles George Constable, Adjutant to the 1st Batt, 26th Regt, N, I,

On the 19th Sept, John Simson, Esq, of the H, C, Civil Service, aged 21 years,

At Cuddapah, on the 8th Aug, during the progress of his Circuit, John Benward Travers, Esq, second Judge of Provincial Court for the Centre Division,

At the Presidency, on the 15th Sept, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr, J, Fergusson, aged 26 years and 9 months, leaving behind him an infant of a year old, and a circle of friends to whom he had rendered himself dear and by whom his untimely loss is deeply deplored: he died a true Christain,

On the 20th Sept, the infant son of Mr, Archibald Brown,

On the 21st Sept the Rev, Robert Hampson Missionary,

On board the Free Trader Carmarthen, off the Malabar Coast,—on the 22d of March 1st, aged 27, Lieut, William Bourdine, Junr, and Qr.-Mr, 1st Batt, 17th Regt, Madras N, I,—The premature death of this truly amiable and excellent young Officer is deeply deplored by his relations and a large circle of friends,

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday the 6th Instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Major F. W. Wilson of the 2d Regiment N. I. to Miss Harriet James, youngest Daughter of J, James Esq. of Helston in Cornwall.

On the 23d Instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. William Thomas, Senior Chaplain, J. C. Wroughton, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Mrs. Ellen Wood.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th Instant, at Bangalore, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Ahmuty, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 21st Instant, the Lady of Captain Edward James Foote, Major Brigade, Southern Divison, of a Daughter.

On Thursday last, the 21st September, Mrs. R. A. Arston, of a Son.

On the 24th Instant, Fanny, the Wife of Mr. William Stuart, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 21st Instant the Son of Lieut. Colonel Ahmuty.

On the 18th Instant, at Pondicherry, Captan Charles Hawkey, R. N. aged 32 years.

At Chicacole, on Tuesday the 5th of September, Captain George Rose, Commanding the 3d Extra Battalion—an Officer whose zeal, intrepidity judgment obtained for him that honorable command.

At Secunderabad, on the 12th of August, Captain Hastings A Moncrieff, of the 13th Regt. Native Infantry.

At Pondicherry, on the 18th August, Mary G, Steele, widow of Captain Adam Steele, 1st Grenadier Battalion on the Bombay Establishment, deeply lamented by her relations and friends.

On Tuesday the 12th Inst. Mrs. Rosinha, the wife of Mr. Peter Buckland, leaving behind her five Children and a discousolate Husband to bemoan her irreparable loss.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1820.

BUY	According to Registered Number	SELL.
3 2 *a* 3 6		2 14 *a* 3 2

Government Orders, &c.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

AUGUST 25, 1820.

Mr. WALTER BLACKBURNE, Assistant to the Magistate of Allahabad.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

SEPTEMBER 8, 1820.

Mr. D. C. SMYTH, Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department.

Mr. J. STAINFORTH, Assistant to the Collector of Mymensing.

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st August, 1820, with the previous Imports of the year.

FROM	SILVER Sa. Rs.	GOLD Sa. Rs.	TOTAL Sa. Rs.
1st to 31st Aug.	1,716 91 4	287,499 12	2,004,411
Prev. this year	13,895,550 0	1,572 973 0	15,468,223
Total. . . .	15 612.461 4	1,860,172 12	17,472,634

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ rupees, per Spanish Dollar.

INDIGO.—Very little of this has yet found its way to market, and the only Sale we have heard of, is a small parcel of middling quality, at 155 Rupees.

COTTON.—This has been more in demand during the week, and some transactions both for Country consumption and Exportation have taken place—3000 Bales of good quality have been sold for the China market, at 19 Rupees, *screwed*. We have heard of some particularly clean Cotton having been sold for Country consumption, at 21 Rupees in half-screwed Bales. At a Public Sale at the Exchange, on the 19th instant, of Two Hundred half-screwed Bales of Cutchoura, and Sixty Bales of Surats, the whole was purchased by the Natives; the Cutchora, which was of inferior quality, and dirty, sold for 19 Rupees 4 Annas; and the Surat of good staple, but leafy, Sa. Rs. 19,2 cash, in Ten Days.

OPIUM—Is dull at present, and may be stated at a reduction of 20 *a* 25 Rupees.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.—This continues extremely difficult to be procured, especially Light Goods, and we can state no prospect of of any improvement on our former rates, viz. £5 for Dead Weight, and £ 5 10 for light.

Madras.

SEPTEMBER 28.

His Excellency Sir H. Blackwood, embarked on the *Leander* on Tuesday afternoon under a Salute of 17 Guns. The *Leander* left the Roads yesterday.

The Ship *Neptune*, Captain Baker, and *Bombay*, Captain Hill sailed yesterday—the former for Pegu, and the latter for Colombo.

The H. C. Ship *Woodford*, will be read sooner than was before expected. The Packets to be forwarded by this Ship are advertised to be closed on the 30th. The *Coromandel*, it is understood, will also be ready by the 8th Proximo.

English Extracts.

JUNE 3.

Miss Burney's "Tales of Fancy," continue to engross the attention of the lovers of fiction. The Monthly Reviewers observe, with great truth, that she possesses in a superior degree the power of throwing a charm over the incidents of familiar life—of displaying with true

[illegible] with [illegible] exciting interest which, while she appears to be at home may feel equally at ease, Extravagance and outre characters her department—nature is guide.

The Hermit in London.—4th and 5th volumes of this amusing just published, contain nearly papers, which complete the sketches of society and manners metropolis. Among the most able are: A morning in high life king for Lodgings—Distinction Dress—Portraits of Lady Repulse, Lady Defiance, Lady Endeavour—The drill Serjeant—The Hoax—Sunday a Rout—Half Pay—Principles and on Principle—A Dinner Party at the West End of the Town—The Quality Scholar and Orator—An Alarmist—The Morning Call—The Natural Child—Borrowing—Art versus Nature—Dangers of too lively an Imagination—Come to a fortune—The Masquerade—Leaving Town.

THE QUEEN.—JUNE 7TH.

Her Majesty The Queen arrived at St. Omer's at half past five on Thursday morning, having been delayed on the road by the difficulty of obtaining horses. Her Majesty had previously notified her pleasure to Mr. Brougham, that he should meet her at St. Omer's but at the time of dispatching the courier with these instructions, she had not been joined by Mr. Alderman Wood and Lady A. Hamilton, though she was informed of their intending to meet her.—On Monday the 29th ult. Her Majesty reached Montbard at seven o'clock in the morning, when she retired to rest. At dinner she was most agreeably surprised by the arrival of Mr. Alderman Wood and Lady A. Hamilton, whom she received with the most gracious condescension: the whole party pursued their journey towards St. Omer's at six o'clock on that evening, and arrived the next day at Villeneuve. Here her Majesty, in consultation with Mr. Alderman Wood, determined upon proceeding forth-with to England, to meet the accusation of her enemies, which she justly expressed the utmost contempt for. It is understood that her Majesty said, she should have long since returned to her kingdom, had not her advisers recommended that she should afford his Majesty's Government an opportunity of allowing her to come thither, in a manner becoming her illustrious rank as Sovereign of the Country. It was on this occasion that her Majesty wrote the three letters, to Lord Liverpool, Lord Melville, and the Duke of York, which through our exclusive sources of information, we were the first to communicate the substance of to the public. Those to Lord Liverpool, and Lord Melville, and the latter Noblemen's reply, are as follow:—

"Villeneuve le Roi, May 29, 1820.

"Having been prevented by indisposition from arriving sooner in England, I take now the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Earl of Liverpool my intention of arriving in London next Saturday, 3d of June; and I desire that the Earl of Liverpool will give proper orders that one of the Royal yachts should be in readiness at Calais to convey me to Dover; and likewise, that he would be pleased to signify to me his Majesty's intentions as to what residence is to be alloted to me, either for a temporary or a permanent habitation. I trust that his Majesty the King is perfectly recovered from his late severe indisposition.

(Signed) CAROLINE, Queen of England

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool."

The letter to Lord Melville, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was written by Lady Anne Hamilton; it was as follows:—

Villeneuve le Roi, 29th May 1820.

"Lady Anne Hamilton is commanded by her Majesty the Queen of England, to signify to Lord Melville, that it is her Majesty's intention to return to England immediately—therefore she desires, that Lord Melville will be so good as to give orders that one of the Royal yachts should be in attendance at Calais next Saturday, 3d June, to convey her Majesty and suite to England."

To this the answer subjoined was received by Lady Anne Hamilton at St. Omer's:—

"Admiralty, 1st June, 9 A. M.

"Lord Melville had the honor to receive yesterday Lady Hamilton's note of the 29th ult. conveying the information that the Queen intends being at Calais to-morrow. His Majesty, however, being absent from London, Lord Melville cannot receive his commands as to the Board of Admiralty giving orders for one of the Royal Yachts to proceed at present to Calais."

The Courier, with these letters, gained Dover on Wednesday morning, and delivered them in London that night. Her Majesty on Monday pursued her route to Milan; from whence, to avoid Paris, she proceeded to Abbeville, which she reached on Wednesday morning. Several English families residing at Abbeville, were desirous of paying their duty to her Majesty, but from fatigue she was unable to comply with the request. At four o'clock, a courier was sent to St. Omer's, to have beds prepared for the Queen and her suite, and at six her Majesty resumed her journey. The English residents already mentioned, were in attendance as the Queen passed through the hall of the inn, and paid their dutiful respects to her.

[illegible]ffected,
[illegible]knowledg[illegible]t, as s[illegible]
[illegible]e salute, hurried into her
[illegible]eville to St. Omer's a single
[illegible]ld scarcely be obtained, and
[illegible]brought from the fields, and
[illegible]es.
[illegible]where the courier had called
[illegible]e and announced the approach
[illegible]the post-master who had but
[illegible]his stable, was so alarmed that
[illegible]conc[illegible]led himself, and was not
[illegible]hen h[illegible]ervices were required. It
[illegible]elat[illegible], the late arrival of her
[illegible]utable.
[illegible]owever, the well known cracking
[illegible]tions whips announced the approach
[illegible]he Royal Traveller. A few minutes afterwads
M[illegible] Alderman Woo[illegible]and C[illegible]ail entered
the [illegible] Yard at St. Ome[illegible], and ordered fires
and re[illegible]eshments. [illegible]worthy Alderman ap-
peared to[illegible]e a good [illegible]nfatigued, but [illegible]shewed a praiseworthy activity in sec[illegible]g the com-
fort of his Royal M[illegible]stress.

An English Gentleman (Mr. Moreland, who, with his family, were on their way to Paris, now rose from his bed, and te[illegible]ered the use of his rooms, which were in a retired part of the buildings, for the use of her Majesty; but this was not necessary. He also expressed a hope that he might be allowed to pay his personal respects to her Majesty in the course of the day.

After a short interval, the renewed cracking of whips called all who were in attendance to the [illegible]e where her Majesty & her suite were seen advancing: and here a serious accident had nearly occurred. In descending the hill one of the leaders of her Majesty's carriage fell, and for a few seconds there was reason to apprehend that the carriage would have been overturned. The prompt assistance of the persons present, however, prevented this misfortune, and she was driven safely to the inn.

A carpet was spread on the steps, and she immedi[illegible]y alighted; and leaning on the arms of Alderman Wood and Count Vasali, entered the house. She appeared to be somewhat exhau[illegible]ed from the fatigue she had undergone but soon recovering herself, she resumed her wonted spirits. She ascended to her bed-chamber accompanied by Lady Hamilton and some of her female attendants, of whom there were three—two French women and one Piedmontese.

Her Majesty [illegible]as dressed in a rich twilled sarsnet pelisse, of a puce colour, lined with ermine, and wo[illegible]on her head a white willow hat, similar in shap[illegible] to the present fashionable Leghorn hats. Notwithstanding the unfavourable effects which must have accrued from the journey which she had just accomplished, she looked extremely interesting. It was not a little singular, that the bed-chamber into which her Majesty was first shewn was that into which the late Duke of Kent, when coming with the Duchess of Kent to England, had slept. Her Majesty preferring a room where she could have her female attendants close to (her uniform habit), chose a room of less magnificent description, in an upper part of the house. It may now be interesting to our re[illegible]ers to state the persons who composed her Maje[illegible]'s suite. There were five carriages in all: the first was that in which Alderman Wood and Count Vasali arrived; it was a sort of calash drawn by three horses. The second was an English post-chariot yellow body, with "C. P. W." and the royal arms in the pannels, drawn by four horses; in this were her Majesty, Lady Anne Hamilton, and a fine little female child, about three years old, whom her Majesty, in conformity with her benevolent practice on former occasions, has adopted. Then came a large English travelling carriage, similar in colour, and the pannels emblazoned in the same way with the chariot: in this were her Majesty's three female domestics. There were two other calashes, in which were Mr. Austin, the young man adopted by her Majesty at Blackheath. Her Majesty retired to rest after having partaken of some refreshments.

Soon after her Majesty had reached l'Hotel de l'Ancienne Porte, the Captain of the Guard on duty at the gate of St. Omer's arrived at the inn, and expressed a wish for her Majesty to have a guard of honour as long as she should remain in the town.

The offer having been communicated to her Majesty, she said, that however flattered she might be by the attention of the officer in question, yet she felt herself bound to decline it. In her progress through France, she had been treated with studied neglect: and she knew too well what was due to the high rank which she held, to accept from an isolated town that which had been withheld from her elsewhere; and which she could not but consider as an offence, not towards herself personally, but towards that nation of which she was the Queen.

The officer left the Hotel apparently mortified.

Her Majesty felt so much fatigued, that she was unable to quit her bed-chamber to attend dinner; but on Friday morning her health and spirits were almost entirely reinstated. Several English naval and military officers, who were at St. Omer's quitted the town, to avoid paying their dutiful respects to her Majesty.

The courier who had been dispatched from Dijon to Mr. Brougham, returned to St. Omer's on Friday. On the same day the courier sent to Lords Liverpool and Melville, arrived in the Sidmouth packet, at Calais, on his return. He brought a box containing some articles of dress for her Majesty, and also dispatches.

A few minutes afterwards, the Prince Leopold packet reached Calais, with Mr. Brougham, Mr. Sicard, her Majesty's steward, and Lord Hutchinson. The whole party almost *instantly* set off for St. Omer's The British Consul went on board the Leopold when it arrived at Calais. The quay was crowded to see Mr. Brougham and his fellow travellers disembark. A telegraphic annunciation had been made to the military authorities there, intimating that no official attention was to be paid to her Majesty.—The Commandant, in consequence, following the example of the Mayor, whose conduct has been for some days before the public, sent for an English Gentlemen [illegible]n to possess a considerable acquaintance [illegible] his fellow countrymen, and stated that [illegible]any public demonstration of respect were offered to her Majesty, in the slightest degree calculated to produce confusion in the town, he should be under the necessity of interfering to prevent it, by means even extending to imprisonment. This threat, we apprehend, could only arise from an apprehension that it was intended to take her Majesty's horses from the carriage, and draw her into the town; but it has received a more extensive construction and has produced much indignation among the English residents, who cannot stomach such restrictions upon the honest effusions of their hearts.

In passing through France all her Majesty's couriers had their passports drawn up as messengers from 'La Reine d'Angleterre,' and her Majesty invariably adopted that style and title herself.

Mr. Brougham and Lord Hutchinson reached St. Omer's on Saturday evening. The conferences that followed, and their results, together with the account of the subsequent particulars of her Majesty's journey, are as follows:—

"Mr. Brougham, as I told you in a former letter, set off on Friday afternoon from Dover, in company with Lord Hutchinson; they reached Calais in a few hours, and on Saturday morning proceeded to St. Omer's. When Mr. Brougham and Lord Hutchinson arrived at St. Omer's, Mr. Brougham was first introduced to her Majesty, who was taking coffee: after a few complimentary observations on both sides, Mr. Brougham announced to the Queen that Lord Hutchinson, who had formerly been a warm friend of her Majesty, and who was now a confidential friend of the King, had come, in the spirit of sincere friendship, to both, to make some proposals in his Majesty's name. The Queen immediately answered that she should be most happy to see Lord Hutchinson forthwith: His Lordship was accordingly introduced and took coffee with her Majesty, who conversed on indifferent topics, till his Lordship rose to go away, when her Majesty said, that as she understood he had some proposals to make to her from the King, she should wish to see them in writing and without delay. In consequence of this request, Lord Hutchinson wrote the following letter to Mr. Brougham as the official adviser of her Majesty:—

"Sir,—In obedience to the commands of the Queen I have to inform you, that I am not in possession of any proposition detailed in a specific form of words, which I could lay before her Msjesty: but I can detail to you for her information, the substance of many conversations held with Lord Liverpool. His Majesty's Ministers propose that £50,000 per annum should be settled on the Queen for life, subject to such conditions as the King may impose. I have also reason to know that the conditions likely to be imposed by his Majesty, are, that the Queen is not to assume the style and title of Queen of England or any title attached to the Royal family of England. A condition is also to be attached to this grant, that she is not to reside in any part of the United Kingdom, or even to visit England. The consequence of such a visit will be an immediate message to Parliament, and an entire end to all compromise and negociation. I believe that there is no other condition, I am sure of any importance. I think it right to send you an extract of a letter from Lord Liverpool to me: his words are—'It is material that her Majesty should know, confidentially, that if she shall be so ill advised as to come over to this country, there must then be an end to all negociation and compromise. The decision, I may say, is taken to proceed against her as soon as she sets her foot on the British shore.' I cannot conclude this letter without my humble, though serious and sincere supplication, that her Majesty will take these propositions into her most calm consideration, and not act with any hurry or precipitation on so important a subject. I hope that my advice will not be misinterpreted. I can have no possible interest which could induce me to give fallacious counsel to the Queen. But let the event be what it may, I shall console myself with the recollection that I have performed a painful duty imposed upon me to the best of my judgment and conscience, and in a case in the decision of which the King, the Queen, the Government, and the people of England are materially interested. Having done so, I fear neither obloquy or misrepresentation. I certainly should not have wished to have brought matters to so precipitate a conclusion, but [illegible]is her Majesty's decision and not mine. [illegible] conscious that I have performed my [illegible]wards her with every possible degree of fee[illegible]g and delicacy. I have been obliged to make use of your brother's hand, as I write with pain and difficulty, and the Queen has refused to give any, even the shortest, delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great regard,
Your most obedient humble servant,
HUTCHINSON."

"Mr. Brougham accordingly presented the letter: the moment her Majesty read it, she expressed the utmost indignation, and appealed to Mr. Brougham for his opinion. That Gentleman remarked, that certainly those were not conditions which he should advise her Majesty to accept; at the same time he begged her Majesty to consider what conditions she might be pleased to accept. Her Majesty best knew what was befitting her real situation. The Queen promptly replied—'My determination is soon formed: I shall set out instantly for England—it is in London, and in London alone, that I shall consent to consider any proposals of the King of England. Her Majesty then requested Alderman Wood, whose kind assistance she had hitherto so frequently experienced, to order horses to be immediately put to the carriages, and to dispatch a courier to prepare horses on the road between St. Omer's and Calais. She was particularly anxious on this last point, having evidently a very strong apprehension that the French Government might endeavour to intercept, or at least retard, her passage to the coast by refusing horses. This apprehension will account for her Majesty's haste to leave St. Omer's, and to put herself on board an English Packet. At half past five she left St. Omer's, in company with Lady Anne Hamilton: her female attendants followed in another carriage, and a third carriage conveyed. Alderman Wood, his son, and young Austin Mr. Brougham did not make his appearance. Her Majesty, on walking down the steps of the hotel at St. Omer's, was warmly greeted by a great number of ladies of the first respectability, both French and E[illegible]. A Greek Lady, the wife of Mr. Copeland, an English banker about to settle at Paris, was introduced to her Majesty, who paid her some compliments on her interesting appearance: the lady answered in Italian, and wished her Majesty a pleasant voyage, and a victory over her enemies. The Queen gave her an animated smile, and in Italian returned her warm thanks for her good wishes. Nothing particular happened between this and her Majesty's embarkation on board the Prince Leopold in Calais harbour. Though this embarkation took place at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, it was not till six o'clock this morning that the vessel could work out of the harbour. Unfortunately the wind being due west for several hours prevented the packet from making any way; but at about 11 o'clock a breeze sprung up from the south, and very speedily brought the Queen of England near her own shores. Though the voyage was tedious, her Majesty did not suffer any inconvenience from seasickness, but remained on deck, conversing chiefly on the present political condition of this country.

"In the mean time certain intelligence had been received at Dover of her Majesty's approach, and some confusion seemed to exist among the military authorities as to the mode of receiving her Majesty. At last Colonel Monroe, who is the Commandant of the garrison determined to receive her Majesty with a royal salute: he observed, as we are informed, that as no special instructions had been sent to him, he conceived that he should best discharge his duty by obeying the general rule, which was to fire a royal salute whenever a royal personage landed at Dover. This sensible decision gave great satisfation to the people of Dover, who were flocking in vast numbers, and all dressed as if for a fete, in order to view the disembarkation of their Queen. The packet, at about a quarter before one, came close into the roads, but on account of the tide could not enter the harbour. Her Majesty with her usual promptitude, as soon as she understood that it would be five o'clock before the vessel could get into the pier, determined to go to shore in an open boat, though the swell of the water was so considerable as to make it difficult to descend the ship's side. At length, however, her Majesty and suite were safely placed in the boat, which rapidly approached the shore, amidst the most enthusiastic cheerings from the countless multitude on the beach, the heights, and all the avenues leading to the principal hotel.

"At one o'clock her Majesty put her foot on British ground: the royal salute began to fire, and an universal shout of congratulation welcomed her arrival. For a few moments her countenance and manner bespoke considerable agitation; she was visibly affected by the cordial symptoms of regard which welcomed her home! but she soon recovered herself, and with a firm step, a composed manner, and a smiling but steady countenance, walked slowly along the crowded ranks of the principal inhabitants.—Well-dressed females, young and old, saluted her as she passed with exclamations of "God bless her—she has a noble spirit—she must be innocent." The Queen returned the salutations with the warmest marks of affectionate pleasure, and repeatedly thanked the ladies for their expressions of cordial attachment. She appeared in good health, her blue eyes shining with peculiar lustre, but her cheeks had the appearance of a long intimacy with care and anxiety. She is not so much *embonpoint* as formerly, and her manner and figure altogether seemed perfectly befitting her exalted station. She was dressed with great elegance. As she moved along, the crowd gathered so fast, and pressed so closely around her, that she was compelled to take refuge in the York Hotel. Mr. Wright of the Ship Hotel, seeing that it would be impossible for her Majesty to reach his house on foot, immediately dispatched a handsome open carriage to the York. Her Majesty, Lady Hamilton, and Alderman Wood, ascended the carriage: the populace removed the horses, and drew it themselves. A band of music preceded her Majesty, and two large flags, bearing the inscription of 'God save Queen Caroline,' were carried by some of the principal tradesmen. A guard of honour was placed at the door of the hotel, but the people did not seem to relish their appearance, and the Queen observing to Alderman Wood that their presence appeared rather to produce an unpleasant and angry feeling, the worthy Alderman suggested the propriety of their going away. After playing "God save the King," the soldiers retired, and the populace seemed highly delighted. Her Majesty observed, that although she appreciated, as it deserved, the attentions of the Commandant, yet that she wanted no guard of soldiers, her firm reliance was on the just principles and cordial attachment of her people. Her Majesty then went to the principal window of the hotel, and bowed several times with great grace and sweetness of manner to the happy assemblage. She then retired; and, first taking a slight refreshment, lay down to rest after the harassing fatigues of body and mind which she had undergone. At five o'clock she awoke, and desired that the carriages, which she now understood had been brought on shore, should be speedily got ready as she would set off for Canterbury that evening, and if possible reach Sittingbourne to sleep. At half past five o'clock the writer of this letter left Dover: the Queen was then expected to leave the town at six. The road from Dover to Canterbury was crowded with people; indeed the whole population of the latter town were out in the streets to greet her Majesty. The General in Command (we believe Gibson) had ordered a guard of honour for her reception, and the Mayor and Corporation intended (if her Majesty should stop) to present an address. The people at Sittingbourne were equally on the alert, and the road was lined with hundreds from the neighbouring towns of Feversham and Milton.

"Her Majesty, it was understood, would leave Sittingbourne early, so as to reach London in full day light. She will repair to the house of Alderman Wood, who has given up his house for her Majesty's reception, the Government not having provided her with a residence."

The Loan.—At half past two o'clock yesterday, Mr. Hase read the following communication at the Stock Exchange:—

Treasury, Chambers, June 5, 1820.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you, and to request you will make it known in the usual manner, that Lord Liverpool and I shall be ready to see any Gentlemen who may be desirous of contracting for a Loan of five millions, for the service of the present year, on Wednesday next, at half past ten o'clock, in order to fix the conditions of the Loan, and manner of the bidding; and I hope it will be convenient to you, or one of you, to meet these Gentlemen here at that hour.—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

"N. VANSITTART."

"To the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank."

The notice which was given to the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon had been anticipated by many persons, consequently it produced very little effect upon the funds. Consols for the opening, however, may be said to have risen in the course of the afternoon from 70¼ to 70⅞. It is understood that the biddings will take place on Friday, and that the creation of Stock for the Loan will be in Reduced Annuities. Consols for the Account opened this morning at 70¼, but on account of the arrival of the Queen, and the circumstances connected therewith many eminent Stock-brokers sold out Stock to a very considerable amount, which occasioned a rapid decline in the Funds; and at Twelve o'clock, Consols for the Account were at 70[illegible] and reduced at 69. The Navy Scrip bears a premium of 1[illegible].

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZ

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1820.

English Extracts.

PRICE OF STOCKS,—JUNE 6.

THIS DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Reduced 69¼ 9	Imperial 3 per Cent.
Consols shut	India Stock 221
3½ per Cent. 77¼¼ 7	India Bonds, 15s. pr.
4 per Cent. 86⅜⅛	Ex. Bills 2l. 2s. pr.
Navy shut	Omnium
Long Ann. 17 3-16ths ⅞	Cons. for Op. 70⅜⅛¼

The King went down to the House of Lords to give the Royal Assent to the Civil List Bill, this day at two o'clock. From the badness of the weather, or perhaps from curiosity being excited in other quarters, the procession did not draw together any great crowd.

The following is given in a new York Paper of the 8th ult. as an account of what took place at Havannah, when the news arrived there of the revolution in Spain;—"We learn by the Sally, from Havannah, that the new Government of the Cortes was established at that place. The city had been illuminated three successive nights, and all vessels entered and cleared at the National Custom house. The name of King is not mentioned. The Governor was compelled to take the oath four times, in the public square, in the presence of 6000 troops. Two English brigs were in port at the time, having on board each half a million of dollars. They were boarded by order of the newly-constituted Authorities, and the money brought on shore, and the following message was left; 'If the King have any demands against us, let him send accounts, and they shall be settled!'" [*The Traveller, June 9.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORD, May 26.

FREE TRADE.

The Marquis of Landsdowne rose for the purpose of presenting a petition in reference to the Order of the Day, from the merchants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, praying that all restrictions might be taken off from foreign trade. While moving that this petition should lie upon the table, the Noble Marquis said, that he considered it his duty to state, at the same time, that a different petition was in progress from the ship owners of that port.

Another petition, to the above effect, was presented from Wolverhampton, and ordered to lie upon the table.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, on the Order of the Day being read, observed, that he now rose expressly to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of our trade with foreign States, and also the means of extending it; a task in itself so arduous, that no sense of individual duty, however pressing, had induced him to undertake. Not, however to consume the time of their Lordships in justifying the course he had ventured to take, he should at present rest contented with saying that he should certainly have felt more satisfied if other Noble Lords, better qualified, had undertaken the task; and this satisfaction would unquestionably have been far greater, if the inquiry he had the honour to submit had been propounded by his Majesty's Government, who possessed so much information on this great subject, and who owing to the circumstance of their power, were calculated to impart to its result so preponderating a weight. But as years had now passed, during which the distresses of the country had engaged the attention of the House, and admitted in communications from the Throne, and as, notwithstanding, no inquiry of a remedial kind had been effectually set on foot, he was sure that under such circumstances it was not because the Noble Earl opposite, or the Government in which he bore so eminent part, had neglected to call their Lordships' attention to the subject; it was not on this account, he repeated it, that their Lordships could be justified in passing it over at the present day. Those transient clouds, as they were then described, which formerly hung over us, had, instead of passing away, become more awful, more ominous, more portentous; so that it behoved those Legislators who looked to the political hemisphere, to avert, if possible, the gathering storm. It was thus, seeing that no other was willing to step foremost, that he had felt it incumbent on himself to offer his opinions to the House, limitting the inquiry to one object; though far, very far from wishing to restrict other Noble Lords, and much less to divert the attention of Parliament from reducing all unnecessary establishments in the country, and promoting a strict economy in all departments of the State. What, however, he now proposed was, 1st, an inquiry into the actual state of our foreign trade; and 2dly, the best practicable means of improving and extending it; for he feared that otherwise each chivalrous knight of political economy would be darting forth, in order to break his lance against his opponent, and place their Lordships in a situation little likely to benefit the public. His object was not directed to the promotion of the interest of any body of men, and the present inquiry was selected because it involved the interest of the whole country. If, indeed, it was possible their Lordships should ever be found impolitic, so unjust, so suicidal in policy, as to favour any one set of persons in preference to another, the thing would be impracticable; for so intimately blended were the collateral interests of our affiliated State, so powerful were the laws that regulated those interests, and such the imperative course of active life, that the very scheme which tended to favouritism must involve the favoured body in increased distress. It was devoutly to be hoped, that, after all our vicissitudes, the experience of the last ten years was not forgotten; that we recollected the distress which visited our agriculture in 1815; the consequences of that distress as they affected our manufactures, and, again, the reaction of our manufacturing difficulties on agriculture. This lesson must have convinced the most sceptical man among us, nay the most interested of men, if nothing else could, of the folly and madness of propping up one system or interest at the expense of another that was connected with it. Looking to what several of the petitioners had prayed for respecting the Corn Laws, so as to render us independent of the growth of foreign corn, what would be the effect, in the event of an abundant harvest, with the prices so raised as to leave no country free for exportation? The effect would probably be to preclude the farmer from the natural means of disposing of his corn, while the following year would bring ruin on the manufacturer. One lesson should be drawn, from considerations like these, the necessity that exists, in any view of public affairs, for looking steadily from parts to the whole, consulting the general benefit as the result, and taking care that the prosperity of the whole never should be diverged from. Theorists there were, he knew, who contended that our national prosperity ought never to depend on commerce or manufactures, but rest entirely on agriculture. But thus have we had no choice. Commerce and manufactures had incontestibly made us whatever we were, and by commerce and manufactures must we continue to uphold the fabric of our greatness. No man could possibly look by anticipation at the extinction of our commerce and manufactures without being appalled at the change; for the destruction of that portion of our population must bring misery untold on the remaining ten millions who survived the shock. Nothing would answer the purpose of our situation but a true combination of interests. What must be said of the collective mass would also be affirmed of each component part.

"He, like the generous vine, supported lives;
The strength he gains is from th' embrace he gives."

It was maintained, with regard to the commercial world, that the sooner trade rested on a level the better; but, then, no small, caution was required in order to arrive at this. Illustrative of his meaning on this point, he would refer their Lordships to an anecdote. The celebrated Dr. Adam Smith was once in conversation with the great Mr. Burke, when, talking of legislations, Dr. Smith reproached Mr. Burke with the slowness of Parliament in recognising sound principles of policy.—"You, from the Professor's chair," replied the sage of Beaconsfield, "may get to work like pure mathematicians, but Statesmen must continually make allowance for the conflicting interests and prejudices of men." So, in the great inquiry now proposed to be gone into, and especially with any view to practical good, he was fearful their Lordship would not only have many narrow prejudices to overcome, but also great grappling with interests as arising out of our artificial state of things. Circumstances had thrown upon us a numerous and unproductive population, instead of having an employed and productive population. This was chiefly the result of wars, on the cessation of which capital had become as it were locked up, and accordingly the former means of support were withdrawn from society at large. Hence it resulted, that we numbered more labourers than labour, and more supply than demand, the consequences of unemployed wealth coupled with an unemployed population. But did this burthen fall with equal force on the continental States as upon us? No, evidently not. It so happened, that owing to the circumstances of property in particular hands, owing also to our geographical situation, though we had during war supported the poorer Countries, we had, after a mortgage of revenue, to contend with difficulties not so generally nor sensibly experienced by them. Such was really the situation of this country at the present time; and this furnished the best answer to one of the questions of the Birmingham petitioners, who asked why, possessing such an abundance of produce, we suffered so much misery and want. Nothing ought, however, to deter the Legislature from meeting the inquiry it had become his duty to urge upon the House, with firmness and with perseverance. Such was the distress they had to contend with, arising from a complication of causes, and requiring both discrimination and prudence, in all remedial plans, in which nothing was so much to be deprecated as mere theoretical views.—With respect to the remedy for that misery and distress he should then address their Lordship. They must, in the first instance, create a demand for that produce, and such a demand could only arise from a removal of those restrictions upon foreign trade which at the present moment existed; since during their continuance, he conceived that no mart would ever be established in the country to which the merchants of other nations would be induced to repair. He admitted the necessity, in some instances, of occasionally placing upon foreign produce such duties; but it should ever be remembered, that it was a departure from the general principle, and at the same time that they acknowledged the necessity of such an exception, they should feel the value of the general rule, The exception then was constraint; the general rule freedom of trade. Having

they were capable of commercial relations, not by the dangers of the sea or the perils of storms, for the trade winds and monsoons are a sufficient protection against them; but the Statute Book was the obstacle, and the laws of commerce the barrier to his progress. When he had reached a certain quarter, he could no longer trade in a vessel most convenient to his purpose, he was compelled to proceed in one which debarred him of all the advantages of commerce. Even in the article of tea he was debarred altogether from trading, by the limitations of Charters. It was not his intention to speak disrespectfully of those who were the enactors of the Statutes to which he objected; he would not speak harshly of them, either in their individual or public capacity, but he must say that those Statutes were greatly productive of inconvenience and injury. They destroyed completely that spirit of speculation which enterprise dictated, and thus were a population of seventy millions prevented, perhaps, enjoying and reciprocating the benefits of commerce. So important indeed was the consideration of that subject, that he should beg leave to refer to an extract from a book of considerable research, the work of Mr. Crawford, which decribed the climate of those islands salubrious, the soil fertile, the geographical situation favourable to commerce, abounding with ports and harbours capable of the most effective navigation, and yet lamented, and justly, that they were so little known. But not only was it the case with respect to those islands, but the same might be said concerning the islands in the Indian Archipelago, which, according to that efficient officer, Sir Stamford Raffles, were extremely civilised, though they did not present the same offer for commercial enterprise; still however, all such advancement must have its origin in slow beginnings, and it must be accomplished oy slow degrees. He remembered a story, though trivial in its nature. it was thought worthy of record by that wise Statesman Dr. Franklin, which might serve as an elucidation of the progress of trade. The Doctor stated, that his wife having been once treated by the Captain of a West India ship with considerable courtesy, presented his daughter with a neatly trimmed muslin cap; and it so happened, that the owner of the ship, at a subsequent period, reminded the Doctor of the obligation which had been so conferred, and good-naturedly added, that the cap had proved an expensive affair to the females of Jamaica, since, from the period of its arrival, not one of them was contented unless she could make her appearance in that *capital* decoration. The Captain, who was present, observed, that the shipowner had not stated the whole of the case; for, said he, the arrival of the cap induced them to manufacture mittens for the Philadelphia market, in order that they might procure caps in return. The story might appear trivial, but it contained in it the elements of commercial relations. The free trade to India in British bottoms already exceeded the privileged trade as to the number of seamen employed in the proportion of 4,270 to 2,550. He could not but repine whilst stating the fact that the whole Continent was now suplied by American vessels with the produce of the world. Even in Canton their vessels had a decided preference in obtaining facilities of cargoes, and all Flanders and Holland bought their teas of the Americans. In the trade to the west coast of South America, it was remarkable, that English vessels were obliged to go to Valparaiso by a circuitous course, return to Great Britain with silver or bullion for the East India trade, and then set out for India. Owing to this mistaken regulation, she was sure to meet on this side the Cape the American vessels returning from India with a cargo, who had arrived with her upon the same errand at Valparaiso, because the American vessels was at liberty to proceed directly to China across the Pacific Ocean. In fact, American vessels were now loading cargoes of our goods. cottons amongst other things, for the India market, of which a British merchant dare not make a consignment to those ports, and yet these American traders hoped to make a fair profit by the speculation. The trade of Buenos Ayres, and indeed that of the South American free provinces, it was of great importance to this country to secure; and would best be effected by cementing our union with them on the most friendly and cordial terms whilst in need of our assistance. We should best consult our interest, not by referring to antiquated codes of commercial law unsuited to the age we live in, or in looking into our restriction Statutes on the subject, but by effecting a communion and consolidation of the mutual interests of this and other countries. In this view of the case, he could not but observe that there were no two nations of the world so calcutated for maintaining a necessary union of interest and reciprocity as to mutual wants as Ireland and the United States. Although there was not much to allure the sanguine speculator in the present aspect of things, there was enough to awaken, under better regulations, the energies of the commercial speculatist, whilst it was obvious there existed still unexplored sources of beneficial trade in various parts of the world, to which he would not fail of being favourably introduced under the auspices of the British character and British faith.—*(Hear?)*—All, said he, I ask is, give but fair scope to the genius of this maritime country—let us proceed to the inquiry with the best spirit, and bring to the question the best possible information our resources will supply, and there is little doubt the House will do its duty to the public, by following up a principle, to which I, for one, anticipate scarcely a possibility of any opposition." The Noble Lord concluded by moving, that a select Committee be appointed to consider the state of foreign trade, and report what means were in our power for improving and extending it.

The Earl of Liverpool—" I rise to address the House with peculiar satisfaction, after the able and candid speech of the Noble Marquis opposite, and am particularly happy in assuring him that I most cordially agree with him in the general principles which he has laid down as the foundation of the motion recommended by him to the House. There are points on which he has laid certainly greater stress that I should be disposed to think they were entitled to; but as there is in them nothing very material, it is by no means likely they may prevent our arriving ultimately at, perhaps, nearly the same couclusion: hence I am enabled to assure him I shall not oppose the appointment of a Committee to investigate the subject. The Noble Marquis has in my mind very properly limited the objects to which the Committee should direct their attention, namely, the consideration of our Foreign trade, and the means within our power of extending it. By this mode alone of inquiry, it may be anticipated that any practically beneficial result will be likely to follow; for if the inquiry be extended to an investigation of all the interests of this country, whether agricultural, mercantile, or manufacturing, it must be obvious to even superficial observers, that it would end in nothing, since the various topics suggested by such a variety of conflicting interests would involve the Committee in interminable inquiry. At the same time I am by no means disposed to recommend that the Committee shall go into the consideration of that part of the subject which refers to the probable means in our power of extending our foreign commerce without making any reference to our internal trade—our agricultural and manufacturing interests. A mere reference to our foreign commerce cannot be a satisfactory ground to the House for receiving a recommendation from its Committee, without its being accompanied by an assurance that it has directed its attention to the possible corresponding changes likely to be effected thereby in our domestic situation. Whilst we acknowledge our revenue is becoming more limited, it is but just we should seek or inquire why our trade abroad has not been more generally extended. In justice to myself and my colleagues in office it is necessary to say a few words upon the subject of an inquiry, which has been for some time past recommended in several petitions to Parliament. It has been asked why his Majesty's Ministers have not proposed a Committee for inquiring more generally into the subject of the existing distresses. If we had been of opinion that such a general inquiry would be of service, I, for one, and I can, with tolerable certainty, answer for the compliance of others under such circumstances, should have felt it an imperious duty to have moved for a Committee. First, I agree with the Noble Marquis that it is most inexpedient, by any partiality or favour displayed by the Legislature to one branch of our national industry or resources, to set by the ears the commercial, agricultural, or manufacturing interests of the country; nothing can be clearer than that they must stand or fall together—the distresses of the one must sooner or later prove the distresses of the other. Nor, as flowing from this principle, can there be any thing more injurious than attempts to represent their interests, that is, their permanent interests, as at variance with each other. The more the agriculturist examines this position the more clearly will he be convinced that the agricultural interests could not have arrived at its present actual prosperity, nor the fortunes they now enjoy as individuals, be of that amount or value they are, unless the agriculturist had been fostered by our commerce. It should be always the great object of the Legislature to carefully provide, that whatever was done with a view to the advancement of our commercial interest should not, even indirectly, cripple or prejudice that of agriculture. This being the general view, I entertain of the subject, I shall follow the endeavour of the Noble Marquis to discover what is the actual state of the country, which will be most likely to be effected by examining it both with respect to the external and internal relations, By following this mode of investigation, it is probable we may arrive at some positive inference as to the cause from whence our distresses arise. Although agreeing with the Noble Marquis as to his suggestion generally, it may be advisable for us to come to a determination what primarily we ought not to do, as well as to determine what we will do. In some instances, and most probable in the present, when a diversity of opinions on this subject were afloat and men's minds were in that unsettled state which was not likely to be very speedily composed, it might be necessary to determine, in the first place, what we ought not to do, rather than what we ought to adopt as a remedial measure. In fact, men's minds are not likely to settle while such questions are afloat, and the sooner a certain limit to the remedial means were determined on the sooner would the various interests in society harmonise and assume an aspect of resigned, if not contented, exertion. It was of the utmost importance to inquire whether the evil had grown out of our foreign trade alone, or arisen from a general reduction of the use of any great articles of consumption. I know of no such decline, except in the article of wine. In forming a relative estimate on this subject, it will be best to take the statement of consumption of such articles rather as to quantity than as to value, as it will be seen that the quantity on which revenue is raised will be found to afford a more certain mode of determining the increase or decrease of consumption. A specification with which I have been furnished by the official authorities, of consumption of various articles, will serve to shew what has been the average of the last four years; it merely embraces articles of very general consumption. The quantity of tea imported into England, on which duty had been paid, amounted, on the average of three years, 1816, 1817, and 1818, to 21,400,860lbs. weight; in the last year, to 22,132,000lbs. In the same manner, the quantity of coffee, on the average of the three years, amounted to 7,523,585lbs, ; in the last year, to 7,355,456lbs. Tobacco, in like manner, to 11,969,000lbs, in the three years, and in the last, to 11,175,000lbs, Malt. on three years' average, 22,200,000lbs. and in the last year, to 23,900,000lbs. being an increase of 1,700,000lbs. English, Scotch, and Irish spirits, 5,173,000 gallons; in the last year, 4,837,000 gallons. The increase of consumption of foreign spirits, in the last year, has more than counterbalanced this apparent falling off in the item of spirituous liquors. It hence appears, that on the last year, taken against the average of three preceeding years, there is actually no falling off in the use of the great articles of consumption as to quantity, and this holds good, as may be found on a reference to these returns, throughout a vast variety of other similar articles such as candles, hides, wool, bricks, tiles, &c. On some there has been a decrease, on others an increase, but so as to reduce the quantity to an equality on an average. Thus it is apparent, that our internal consumption, which depends on ourselves, and is one of the surest criterions of wealth, has suffered no diminution. I shall now advert to a department in which the defalcation, it will strike most persons, is more likely to be found, on foreign trade. On the average of the three years 1816, 1817, and 1818, our foreign trade amounted to 48,503,700l., in the last year, it fell to 37,939,506l., nearly a diminution of eleven mil-

lions of exports, This trade, and [illegible] to the last war, was in its most flourishing state in 1792, and was then taken at 54,954,000l. sterling; in 1806 it amounted to 25 millions, in 1807 to 27 millions, in 1808 to 25 millions, in 1809 to 26 millions, in 1810 to 35 millions, in 1811 to 31,900,000l.—these were the two years of the war in which the commerce of the country rose to the greatest height it had ever attained, before or since. These returns which, unlike the former, are founded not on quantity, but on official values, shew that our foreign trade even is very nearly as great now, as during the most flourishing periods of our trade during the war. Some diminution, it appears, has taken place in our export trade to different parts of Europe, amounting on a simillar comparison with the average amount of the three preeceding years, to about 1,203,000l., more than one-half of which arises from a decrease in the export of refined sugar, a trade which, as the colonial ports were now open, all will take up, as far as regards their own consumption, so that we may reckon on it being entirely lost to us as a foreign trades. A great falling off ocurred in consequence of the excessive speculation to the West Indies last year, which completely glutted the market. The greatest diminution took place in our trade with the United States of America.—*(Hear, hear!)*—This affected almost every branch of it: in woollen goods alone a reduction of exports to the amount of near 500 000l. was experienced in the last year, the quantity exported being only 1,403,000l. worth, whilst in the year 1818, it exceeded 1,924,320l. worth. Exports of hardware also fell from 834,000l. to 460,009l; glass and other articles diminished proportionally, so that, on the whole, there has been a total decrease in our trade to America of not less than 3,500,000l. in the last year, as contrasted with preceding years. Some depression has been experienced also in our trade to India; but the chief cause of the stagnation of trade must be sought for in the trade with the United States; and this leads us naturally to inquire into the state of this country by a comparison with the present condition of foreign countries. The distress will be found to be confined to this country, but to be general in most European countrtes as well as in America. This general distress is said, and justly said no doubt, to be owing to the great convulsions which have occurred in Europe and other parts of the world during the last twenty years. The result has been, the creation of fictitious credit and a reaction in almost all cases, which has been severely felt in almost every nation of a commercial character. It ought not to have escaped the Noble Marquis in speaking on this subject, that the United States of America have more severely experienced this depression in trade than any European nation; so that whilst many are anxious to look for the cause of our own commercial distress in our taxes, tithes, poor-rates, (which no doubt are very heavy burthens on this country) they ought to look at what is comparatively the debt and the revenue of the United States; and then determine whether this country with its taxes, tithes, and poor-rates, were worse off than these American States, or, in other words, were there not causes to which our distresses might be attributed independently of our present burthens. The fact is, there is no mystery in the present state of distress experienced in America. Out of a period of thirty-five years past, she had experienced only during two years the effects of war, which had ravaged, alternately, almost every part of the world. She had thus been the principal, and for some years the only neutral, and possessed exclusively the advantages of the carrying trade, and made during that short period a more rapid progress in wealth, arts, and commerce from these causes than she could have done had she been placed in the ordinary state of society for a period of sixty or eighty years. She now is only feeling the effects of her past prosperity, and must retrograde. Her distresses are owing to the extraordinary strides she has made in the period of her success, and she must now reimburse, to use a figurative expression, for some years to come, until she recovers the station to which, under the peculiar circumstances of the times, she is justly entitled. There is, without hesitation I admit, no country in the world in whose prosperity England is more interested than in that of the United States, since she is, both by reason of her extensive territory and population, the best possible market for our manufactures Having said this, I trust I I shall not be considered to have alluded to the preseut distress with any other feeling than that of concern, whilst it served to elucidate an important fact that the [illegible] which felt the extremest pressure of the times were not those encumbered with taxes, tithes, and poor-rates.—*(Hear!)*—It remains yet to shew what is our real situation. It was clear that as regards our European commerce, little diminution has been experienced, and that if there has been excessive speculation in our Asiatic trade, that will quickly remedy itself. One grand object should be kept in view--let us not sacrifice the general advantage and public interest to the wishes of any interested body of men, let them be ever so respectable. Nothing can be a more improper and dangerous umpire in a question of this nature than the solicitations or remonstrances of parties themselves likely to be affected one way or other by the measures they suggest or disaprove. A partial clamour might be prevalent, and persons in different branches of trade might, and, indeed, have come by petition to your Lordships, requesting you to compel, by prohibitory laws, or induce, by bounties, foreign nations to purchase our commodities. Your Lordships will do well to ponder on the expediency of attempting to force by artificial means a market in other countries. The Noble Marquis has professed that he chiefly grounded his hopes for remedying these evils on the Legislature agreeing as to the propriety of renderingfree trade generally. I cannot for a moment doubt what would be the effect, and what would be the amazing advantages derived by the civilised world at large, were they duly to understand the principles of unrestricted trade and act upon them generally. A reference to first principles is just; and leads, generally speaking, to judicious and permanent regulations; but it appears to me as the commercial world is now situated, that it would be impossible for any commercial country to act on those principles without obvious prejudice to its interests, except America; and I must further observe, that whatever complaints are made as to the laws relating to agriculture in England, the principle of general reciprocity could not be conveniently nor politically acted on. A great part of the produce of agriculture is prohibited; the importation of cattle, for instance, is prohibited. Then let us only consider what the laws are relative to the importation of corn and to the exportation of wool; and we find, as the result of our consideration, that it comes to this, we cannot go to the market of foreign countries with advantage to ourselves. If we went upon the principle of reciprocity, which, in point of equity, would be very desirable, why the poorer country would have the decided advantage. She would say, our corn for your manufactures; but generally speaking, with the exception of wine, would only export her secondary articles. The poorer country or countries would say, if we went on this principle, if you talk so big upon the matter, if you be such ardent admirers of the doctrines of Adam Smith, admit our produce of inferior or seconday articles, for your articles of a much more valuable nature. But this is not the principle under which we have risen. We have risen under a very different system; indeed we have risen in spite of a different system; and however the doctrine laid down by Adam Smith and others like him may be true and just in principle, still. I say again, we have risen under a very different system. We have risen under the weighty pressure of a debt and taxes; even only the one of which was to be now altered, would unhinge all the property of the country, and none of it more so than that of the agriculturists. I do not feel I should discharge my duty to your Lordships if I did not state my opinions on the corn laws explicitly to you. It will be fresh in the recollection of your Lordships, that in 1815 I supported a Bill for granting protection to the agriculture of this country, I thought, after the peculiar situation of this country, during a war of 20 years, enjoying as we did a monopoly in some trades, and the greater share of all, that the landed property would have been subject to distress and diminution, if, under the peculiar circumstances of the time, it was not protected With this view it was that I supported the Corn Bill. In the discussion of the question, I recollect many persons were desireus of instituting a previous inquiry, and others, much more erroneously, were anxious to wait for two or three years before they decided what should be done. This opinion I said, was, to my mind, a most mistaken one. If the agriculture of the country was to be protected, I said, let it be at once decided, if not, then decide the question in the negative, but whatever you do, be decided at once. If the Corn Bills were negatived in place of being passed, it would still have been against a protecting duty. It was then, of all thing expedient to grant the Bills, and the worse course that could have been pursued would be, to hang the question up; better was it at all hazards, to know the worst; for see what the effect of delay would necessarily have been; lands would have fallen, landlords and tenants should enter into new contracts, purchasers and growers should make new bargains. All this could not be effected without great distress; and what has happened by passing the Bills at once? why, that much of this has been avoided, although no man pretends to deny, that it was not attended with unpleasant consequences. You had then, my Lords, a great [illegible] serious duty to perform; you had to decide and legislate upon the important question of the Corn Laws and to adopt a steady course of policy, whatever might be its effect, you adopted [illegible] period, and adopted for the best [illegible] all the circumstances, you could [illegible] adopt. This would have been [illegible] subject even though the [illegible] ed. But whatever differences [illegible] still exist [illegible] their property [illegible] whatever distress may [illegible] country, that nothing would [illegible] tainly to increase [illegible] than your making any alteration in the nature of the bargains between landlord and tenant, and grower and consumer; in short, in your making any alteration in the Corn Laws. The distresses of the country will much sooner abate by the continuance of these measures than by any other method which I can possible imagine. I never heard of any proposition that surprised me more than that of putting any fixed duty on the quarter, we'll suppose of corn, by way of giving the home grower a protecting price. The principle of the Corn Laws is to afford protection to the agriculturist, in the general acceptance of the term (for I do not mean to restrict to any particular branch of agriculture), against an extreme low price; at the same time to save the public from any of the dreadful consequences of scarcity or want. Your Lordships cannot fail to see in a country like this that in years of scarcity, if there were a fixed duty, and that duty a small one it would be no protection. If it were large, see what its operation would be, if corn were at 120 or 130s. a quarter. Why the quartern loaf would be 2s. to the poor man. Then would you have a fixed duty beside of 40 or 50s., no man could rationally contemplate such a measure. Why such a system could be of no use in a time of plenty, and in a time of scarcity it was such a system as no Minister could attempt. I have anxiously, yes, I have very anxiously indeed, looked how the Corn Bill has worked, not that it would have made any difference in my view of the matter, if it had not worked as it has done. But the import price was fixed at 80s. the quarter, and it was then said that 80s. would be the minimum price. We however, who supported that measure, argued, that so far from that, it would be much nearer a maximum price, and see the result. Why, on an average of five years, from 1814, to January, 1819, the average price of wheat was only 78s. the quarter. And I only ask, if any man could then have prophecied what has since been the result, whether or not he would have been hostile to the measures which were adopted. Barley was fixed at 42s, Oats at 28s. the quarter; and since, I believe, they have not at an average exceeded these prices. Every grower of Corn should look to the high and the low years, and those who cultivated the land should act so providently as to guard against the low by husbanding their overstock during the high. Let us, beside, my Lords, look at the effect of the Corn Laws with respect to the general import of corn for consumption. During an average of five years we find 2,954.017 quarters of Wheat were imported for consumption; 318 824 quarters of that quantity are warehoused now, and from the gross amount of the import we must also deduct the quantity re-exported, which amounts to 508,594 quarters, so that somewhat better than two million quarters have only been imported. Taking then, this quantity as the average imported, what painful or uneasy feelings should it excite? There might be some fraud practised in striking the average, I do not say there is any, but admit there is, and I say you have a power of correcting it by the existing laws. If proper inspectors be appointed, any fraud can be remedied or removed; the growers had it in their own hands to do so. In 1814, there was some difficulty experienced in striking the average; but he considered we had overcome it, and we now feel it would be difficult to devise a better method of doing so, than was then adopted. The old protecting duty went only from 63 .; it was then fixed at 80s. and if any alteration took place in the average system as it was then found, your Lordships would not know what you were about; but to avoid this, 80s. were fixed with reference to the mode, with which you were acquainted. On this subject, I should strongly recommend no alteration to be made; but I say, if there be any fraud let it be corrected. Some persons have objected to the Welsh counties being included in the average but if they were omitted, it would prove still more unfavourable to the English grower. The Corn Laws had a most material bearing on every branch of trade and it was not little, that so far the question was now decided. With regard to the state of the currency, I do not wish it should be altered from the principle adopted in the last Session of Parliament. That measure is said to have increased the public distress; and though I hold a different opinion from many on this subject, I must still express my respect for those who entertain them. But I shall give your Lordships my reason for the opinion which I hold. No inference on this subject should be drawn from the state of the markets in any one year; but if any were drawn, you will find in 1815, that the price of corn was lower and that of gold higher than in the year before, gold being at 4l. 4s. the oz. If the alteration in the currency affected one branch of agriculture, it must have affected all; but the price of cattle was not at all affected. I disbelieve the effect it was said that a measure would produce; but if it had, the evil was felt before it passed; and, as on many other subjects I would say you cannot now tread back your steps. No man was a firmer supporter of the Bank Restriction Act than I was. I felt perfectly satisfied we never could get out of the war without it; but I felt as strongly on our return to a state of peace, that we should return to the ancient metallic currency of the country. Many difficulties I knew would lie in the way of our doing so, within the first few years of peace; but still such difficulties as might be subsequently overcome. The facilities given by the Restriction Act produced some good mixed up with many evils; but if continued in a time of peace, I am, as I was always, of opinion it would create fictitious trade and capital; but nothing of a real or substantial nature. I think we have in a great measure got over these difficulties; I think that our looms and our spinning-jennies, and our machinery [illegible] In 1815 [illegible] these L[illegible] themselv[illegible] principle [illegible] than in an[illegible] always th[illegible] branches o[illegible] harm; for [illegible] on tha[illegible] rega[illegible] tain differe[illegible] would not p[illegible] nufacturies. [illegible] respect to the [illegible] artificial in th[illegible] it would comp[illegible] silk manufacti[illegible] natural trade fo[illegible] us in that branch[illegible] tions. But consid[illegible] ployed in it thr[illegible] there are near[illegible] it in this metr[illegible] meddling with i[illegible] so that whatever obj[illegible] tinuance of protecti[illegible] produce less evil th[illegible] I may regret protecti[illegible] out in its present s[illegible]k it in[illegible] change it. Then as [illegible] the linen manufa[illegible] Noble Lords aware w[illegible]t the linen ma[illegible] Ireland would be reduc[illegible] to if all the duti[illegible] importation of foreign [illegible]rns were taken off? [illegible] again regret protecting [illegible]uties were ever reso[illegible] but I cannot say because [illegible]hey were wrong do[illegible] they can therefore be eas[illegible]y undone. In fact [illegible] things are so mixed up wi[illegible]h the general conditi[illegible] trade, that I feel it wo[illegible]d be impossible to [illegible] them. Besides no alteratio[illegible] could be effected [illegible] out exciting a noisy clamou[illegible] and to do this wi[illegible] the chance of benefit would [illegible]e pernicious in [illegible] treme. I think it would be [illegible]ry desirable for [illegible] mittee on Foreign Trade to see how far pro[illegible] duties could be altogether done away, although [illegible] not now see what material advantage would [illegible] from it. Protecting duties, in many instances, am[illegible] to prohibitions, and with respect to prohibi[illegible] what could not be kept out of the country, I th[illegible] their continuance would be morally wrong. I wo[illegible] not put temptations in the people's way to de[illegible] such articles. I know there are persons who wo[illegible] run every risk for the sake of the profit to be der[illegible] in such a trade, and to continue a system that led [illegible] this, I feel would prove injurious, not only to t[illegible] revenue of the country, but to what is of much greate[illegible] consequence, their morality. I think it would be ad[illegible] vantageous to have protecting rather than prohibito[illegible] ry duties, though not to the extension of general trade or manufactures. I am anxious to see the effect of the motion on commerce and commercial men, and I am anxious to see it fairly and broadly tried. As to the extension of our manufacturing system, I agree with the Noble Marquis. It was the system of Mr. Pitt to make this country the emporium of commerce, a system that has gradually grown to its present height, and is derived from the important branches of our general trade. I think on this head it would be wise to look and see if this could not be extended; next, as to the transit, duties on which I also agree with the Noble Marquis. The great ground urged for their adoption when first imposed was that as we were the general carriers, the rest of Europe could only get goods from us. There is, I must say, some fallacy and some truth in that, but I see no substantial reason why our ships should not carry neutral goods as well as others. On another topic urged by the Noble Marquis, relative to timber, as connected with our shipping interests, I can see no objection to submit it to a Committee. But I had better, in saying this, shortly state its history. In 1809, when we were excluded from the Continent, and likely to experience a great want of timber, which would naturally affect our shipping interests, communications were made to several of our merchants, when they were induced, by protecting duties being given them to undertake its transport and carriage to this country. To cover their risk, those duties were afforded, and to that extent, it is only fair to say, they have some claim for their continuance. Those duties were not however proposed for purposes of revenue, but as I have just remarked, to induce their embarking in that trade, It was, however, only a temporary measure, and at the time a positive assurance was given them, that it would not be permanent. Subsequently, in the year 1815, a duty by way of revenue, was imposed, and a small one some time before. There is now then, no claim to that which was laid on by way of revenue. But they were also assured, by the arrangements then entered into, that after the 20th March 1821, the matter would be an open question for the consideration of Parliament to deal with it as in their wisdom might seem most proper, when they could see if any and what protection should be then given. That by way of revenue they could not expect to be continued; but as large capitals were embarked in the trade, it was felt to be necessary that certain duties should be continued after our return to peace. Whether any reduction of the duties

…other may desire. From an established and uniform system of laws, the country would know what it ought to depend on, and from that knowledge and from the certainty of the consequent practice, it can … towards alleviating the present … of the laws every day cannot … uncertainty on one side, dissatisfaction on the other, will thence … views and under these … express my full consent …

…ently explained.

…ice almost … bar, stated … collect … most of the … vention … from the Noble Lords. There were, however, a few of them with which he could not altogether agree. The Noble Earl had argued, that France, Spain, and America, were not liable to the same distress as England; but he would ask the Noble Earl whether the effect of the paper currency and the Bank restriction, which he had admitted were the great means which had contributed to the support of the late war, had not led to the present distress? He addressed the Noble Lord alone who had expressed his satisfaction at the observations which he had made last year, when the motion relating to the adoption of cash payments were before their Lordships. Relative to the subject, he had published tables in 1813, which had gone through two editions, and in which no inaccuracy had been subsequently detected. He would shew, from apparent calculations, that the demand of taxes from this country, since 1813, was such as ought not to have been supported. There was a continual demand made on the capital of the country of large sums, which were eventually productive of the distress, while an artificial demand was created for the produce of the country. The interests of the agricultural and of the manufacturing classes were so interwoven, that one could not subsist without the other. Why, therefore, were their interests to be separately viewed? Did not the petition from London appear to be directed solely against the Corn Laws? The petition from Glasgow had also asserted, in proper terms, the principles of free trade, and their statements merited attention. When the India Bill was before the Legislature he had expressed his opinions fully on it, and what the effect of the trade which had been alluded to. As to the market which the goods of this country might find in the wide range of territories in that part of Asia, he could not think that much advantage was to be expected from the supply of the wants of men each of whom earned 2s 6d per month. It was true, that in the rainy season, some of the coarsest manufactures of this kingdom might be used to protect them against the inclemency of the weather. But was that advantage great? In allusion to the Sinking Fund, he thought that its continuance was improper, as it was nothing more than a forcible assumption of five millions each year of the capital, to dedicate to an insufficient purpose. From the overflow of capital in this country, and from the want of means to bring it into use, the present distress arose. The country was wealthy and the means of using its wealth was all that could be desired. There were from 5 to 600 millions deposited in the hands of men who had made their own fortunes while they, differing from those who had received property from their ancestors, did not spend liberally. But after some time their expenditure would be increased, and property would be better regulated for distribution.

Lord Ellenborough was willing to agree with the motion of the Noble Marquis. He could not but express his satisfaction on hearing such a luminous statement of the different relations of the country from the Noble Earl, who had declared his desire to meet the wishes of the country by entering into a fixed & uniform line of policy the agriculturists of the country in his opinion merited protection. He had brought before their Lordships the subject of the Poor Laws, which he thought deserved attention; but had been induced to lay the matter aside, feeling that it would be better suited to the Ministers of the Crown to have the matter first discussed in the other House, where they could better have it investigated. The system of Poor Laws was such, that if not destroyed, it would destroy the country. It was the cause of the destruction of union between the high and low classes of the country, and of other evils, while it tended to disseminate general corruption. The Noble Lord afterwards argued shortly against commercial restrictions, which he contended were the bane of trade and the source of hostility, while they prevented the nation from giving to the others the superabundance of its produce, and taking what that country desired from the rest. One great source of that evil arose from the destruction of the French power on the Continent, the consequence of which was the subdivision of that empire into a great number of petty states; the Ministers of which, ignorant of true political economy, endeavoured continually to prevent the interchange of commodities from one State to another. To this system he would always object, as being antisocial and subversive of the best interest of each nation. There were various equivalents which this country could receive from other countries, without injury, but rather with advantage to itself. Was is not extraordinary that France and England, two of the most enlightened nations of the globe, were not united in commercial interests? There was no trade carried on between them. But this system, he hoped, would not long continue. He hoped that their Lordships would take the system into consideration, and that such measures would be carried into effect as would be productive of advantage.

Lord Calthorpe said, that the luminous statement which their Lordships had heard would tend to impress on the people of this country the willingness with which their grievances were attended to, and to prove to them that they lived under a paternal Government, which would treat them with kindness. He was happy to find that some principle had been laid down as a standard for our future system, and he thought his Majesty's Ministers had made a liberal concession.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Committee appointed, in which the names of the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Harrowby, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Earl Rosslyn, were included.

The House adjourned about a Quarter before Eleven until Tuesday next.

The New Times May, 27.

…shou… …eratio… …bt n…

…ventur… …felt throu… …a more …

…ps, … …to … …as … …su… …believe … …of rect … …dower the … …vantage of … …and so far … …the growth … …rence act? … …d the whole … 718 691£.; … …amounted to … …ce were only … …ortugal, while … …0,000l. of the … …hile the exports … …your Lordships … …exports to the … …4,000,000l. of a … …one that ought to … …f your Lordships. … …not mean to say it … …commended by the … …time, I wish your … …ies of the case; and … …that our commerce … …l. In many cases I … …it would be better to … …with corresponding ad… … how they could be … …en I regard the … …eat jealousies that exist … …d to our manufa… …res, particularly in … With respect … our India trade, the … should be looked … in two different views. … …st as to the advan… …ges to our carrying trade … …ipping interests; a… …, the second, as to our … …factures. On the … …tter head, I think it is … …i, if any alterati… …from the present system … …ld prove useful. M… …y merchants have made the … …rtment—few have … …succeeded, and many have … …ly failed. And a… …I am on this subject, I ca… … …lp noticing the … …alue of the machinery and … …ital employed in this country, when I find British … …ds sell on the Continent of India for one half … …price of those manufactured in India itself—even … …ng the expense of freight and other charges inci… …dent on their transmission there. This has led to … …eat and amazing effort of trade—to too great an … …ort, and one … …well accounts for the … … the last year, … …compared to that of former years … …he market was … …overstocked—the consumption did … …t keep pace with the supply. The consequence … …as a deficiency in the returns, and a correspon… …ding … …arress on the part of the manufactures in this … …country. With regard to the China trade, all attempts … …o introduce it into that country have proved abortive. Your Lordships must be aware that this trade … …is shut up by the conditions of the Charter lately … …entered into with the East India Company, but a … …great trade is still carried on by private ships, between China and India, to which they are allowed to … …bring tea, being previously warranted to do so, by … …virtue of a license, which is never refused on proper … …security being given. When, however, that Charter … …was passed into a law, the Parliament retained a … …certain power in their hands, by which, a direct … …trade with India could be laid open to the world, … …although the article of tea was particularly excluded. … …It was intended when that Charter was agreed to, to … …make this country the emporium of our India trade, … …as it was to make Malta that of the Levant and A… …driatic. But under the present circumstances of the … …world, I see no reason why any and every article … …may not be carried, without any intervention, … …directly to any place by British vessels. With regard … …to some other articles, which are not of so great im… …portance, arrangements may be made which will … …produce the desired effects. Of the tea trade to … …Europe regulations also can be adopted, which will … …also be productive of benefit. Having gone through … …the points which had been urged by the Noble … …Marquis, and having taken a more enlarged view of … …the subject, not indeed from any feeling of the want … …of the reasoning followed by the Noble Marquis on … …any particular topic of his speech, I will express my … …entire concurrence in the motion. I have felt that … …my duty not only to the country, but to my situation … …as a Member of his Majesty's Government, have … …bound me thus fully to explain, not only the internal, … …but the foreign relations of the kingdom. I have not … …concealed, nor do I conceal any matter which the … …importance of the subject requires to be stated; and … …I will declare, not only to your Lordships, but to the … …different persons interested in the commercial and … …agricultural success of the country, and to the people … …at large, that from time and patience the principal … …remedy for the temporary distress which affects the … …nation at present is to be hoped for. On the other … …remedies, which are various, and proposed on different … …sides, no great dependence could be placed; but in … …the investigation of the subject there will not be any … …impropriety; and however the advantage which will … …be gained from it may not be great, an investigation … …which the necessity of the case seems to ask for can … …be carried into effect. I hope, however, that your … …Lordships are convinced of the insufficiency of a … …continually changing system of Laws towards affording any advantage to either the commercialists or the … …agriculturists, and I trust that this conviction will … …lead your Lordships to admit the necessity of refusing … …to alter the laws as the clamour of one party or of

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ACALCARA,	per md.	21	0	00
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	12	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	20	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo, In Town,	per Gallon	1	1	00
BEER, Hodgson's,	„ per hhd.	150	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	55	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	50	0	00
Red,		65	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	32	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	1	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	80	0	00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	100	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md. of 42 seers	30	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	28	0	00
" 5 to 8,	„ „			
CANVAS, Bengal,	none	11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe, M.	per Surat mad of 42 seers	65	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	75
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65	6	00
Bourbon,	none	62	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha none,	per Surat md.	18	0	20
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
Rajapore,		15	0	00
COIR, Amendiva, Garbled,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	57	0	00
Ceylon,		30	0	00
Mahim,		35	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.	68	0	00
Plate,	„ „	67	0	00
Bolts,	„ „	68	0	00
Japan,	„ „	62	0	00
Persian,	per Surat maund	20	2	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	45	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	2	2	00
Brazil,	„ „	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	„ per cwt.	30	0	00
Patent,	„ „	34	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	00	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		00	0	00
Bownaghur,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Limree Wadwan,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0	00
Rajapore.		230	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed, Bengal,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	0	00
Ditto boiled		32	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	60	0	00
2d ditto,	„	45	0	00
3d ditto,	„	40	0	00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	30	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	21	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	22	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115	0	00
Gamboge,	lb.	1	0	00
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	90	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	13	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	„ per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patta,	per 100	13	0	00
Ditto Bags,		12	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	60	0	00
Ginutty,	per Ditto	55	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
HINO,		60	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	65	0	00
Ditto Flat,	„ „	63	0	00
English Square,	„ „	50	0	00
Ditto Flat,	„ „	50	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	„ „	50	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	„ per cwt	16	0	00
Hoops,	„ per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	„ per cwt.	2	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. „ per cwt.	11	0	00
Sheet	„ „	10	0	00
Red,	„ „	11	0	00
White	„ „	15	0	00
China	„ „	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	none per	0	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	2	3	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	„ „	7	0	00
Bussorah,	„ „	6	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	2	50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	0	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed, none	„ per B. md	0	0	00
Black	„ „	7	0	00
Green	„ „	30	0	00
Yellow	„ „	6	0	00
Red	„ „	6	0	00
Blue,	„	16	0	00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	140	0	00
Bhatcole,		142	0	00
Eastern,	none „	140	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	6	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	6	2	00
PITCH,	„ per barrel	15	0	00
PROVISIONS, Irish,	New per Tierce	80	0	00
Beng…		70	0	00
PUTCHOCK…	Surat maund	13	2	00
QUICKSILVER,	per Surat maund	35	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	7	2	00
Ditto unhoiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	1	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	32	0	00
Mocha,		23	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SAL AMMONIAC,	Surat maund	22	0	00
SALT,	per rash of 37 tons	150	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund	1	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, 1 sort	per Bombay candy	160	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	16	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	14	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		14	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	„ per gallon	3	0	00
Hollands	per ditto	2	2	00
In Cases,	none			
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	„ per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	„ „	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	27	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	25	0	00
Ditto, 3 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	3	50
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	50
Ditto 3 sort,		5	0	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43¼ seers	9	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto 3 sort,		7	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per „ Barrel	35	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	„ „	80	0	00
Pegue,	„ Surat Candy	none.	00	
TIN PLATES.	per „ box	22	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	13	0	00
TINCALL,	Surat maund.	10	0	00
Borax,	Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	per „ barrel			
Spirits,	none per „ gallon	0	0	00
TURMERIC, Bengal, none	per Surat Candy	32	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per „ dozen	40	0	00
Port,	„ „	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	„ per „ pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	27	0	00
Ditto Red,		28	0	00
Hansia, White,		28	0	00
Rajapoor,		25	0	00
Bengal	per Bag	5	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	223	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	214	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	498	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	480	0	00
Freight to London,	None,			
to China,	None			
to Bengal,	None.			

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

BOMBAY.

AUGUST 1ST.

English Invoices.

Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100	*adv.*
Books, well selected,	15	„
Boots and Shoes,	30	„
Carpetting,	10	„
Chintzes, for Furniture,	20	„
Confectionary, Hoffman's,	30	„
Cordage and Cables,	10	„
Cutlery, fine, Savigny's,	20	„
Earthern-Ware,	10	„
Glass-Ware,	P. C.	
Gloves,	30	*adv.*
Grocery,	25	„
Gun Powder,	*no demand*	
Hams and Cheese,	100	*adv.*
Hats,	15	„
Hard-Ware,	15	„
Hosiery, silk,	P. C.	
——— Cotton,	30	*adv.*
Hosiery, Fleecy,	10	„
Ironmongery,	35	„
Jewellery,	*no demand*	
Linens and Muslins,	15	*adv.*
Maps and Charts, Arrowsmith's, and— Horsburgh's,	20	„
Mathematical Instruments,	10	„
Marine stores,	10	„
Millinery,	20	„
Music, new,	20	„
Oilman's Stores:—	30	„
Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew,	20	„
Plate and Plated Ware,	10	„
Saddlery, Gibson	20	„
Shot Patent,	*no demand*	
Snuffs,	10	*adv.*
Stationary,	10	„
Tin-plates	P. C.	„
Toys,	P. C.	„
Watches,	P. C.	„

ASIA,

T. PATTERSON,

COMMANDER;

HAS very Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Passage apply to the Commander on board, or at *Hormajee Bomanjee's Office*, where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 29*th September* 1820.

FOR LONDON,

For Passengers only,

THE H. C. EXTRA SHIP

CAMDEN,

JAMES JOHNSTON,

COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to the commander at Mr. Milburn's Office, where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay 25*th August* 1820.

READING ROOM.

New Publications.

MR. ANDERSON *begs to inform the Subscribers to the reading Room that he will add to his Room, as soon as landed from the Ship* LADY BORRINGDON *as follows Viz.*

Edinburgh Review No. 65, *Don Juan By the Right Hon'ble Lord Byron, Anastasius By a Celebrated Grecian Traveller, Winter Evening Tales among the Cottages in the South of Scotland, by the Author of the Queens Wake, Malthus on Political Economy, Letters from Persia, Crabbes Tales of the Hall, The Romance of Antar, Prinseps Narrative of the late Political and Military Events in British India, Wordsworth's River Duddon, Huntingdon Peerage, Bonaparte's Holland, Walpole's Travels in the East, Crawford's Indian Archipelago, Hunts Trial, Lacon on many things in a few Words, Lynn's Signals, Ackerman's Repository of Arts, Blackwoods Edinburgh Magazine, Ladies Museum, La Belle Assemblee, Army List and Magazine for June* 1820.

MR. ANDERSON since the Distribution of the Catalogue of his reading Room has added the following.

Barlows Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, Mortimere's Commercial Dictionary, Panorama of Wit. The letters of the late William Cowper Esq. to his friends, Revised by Johnson, Cowpers Surgical Dictionary, Lampriere's Universal Biography, Dictionary of Painters, Sculptors, Architects and Engravers.

Bombay, 25th October 1820.

Advertisement.

G. Higgs,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS DAY

AT HIS

STABLES,

At half past 9 o'Clock in the forenoon,

THE Remainder of the *Horses* still unsold of the Lot previously Advertised, the whole of which will be knocked down to the highest Bidders.

Bombay, 25*th October* 1820.

Ware-House,

APOLLO-STREET.

EUROPE Salt Beef and Pork, Bengal Tongues, Europe Butter and Spiced Salmon, Tanna Bacon in Flitches, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Bengal ditto, and Old Batavia Arrack;

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Stolen.

FROM a Tent on the Esplanade a small *Gold Watch*, maker E. *Berney*, London No. 1072, any Gentleman who may have this *Watch*, offered to him for Sale is requested to detain the person and make the same known at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 25*th October* 1820

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on the 26th Instant,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF BY PUBLIC

Auction,

(At Mr. ASHBURNER'S Buildings.)

The following Glass Ware.

PLAIN & cut flowered Globe Lamps, Cabin Lamps, plain cut & painted India Shades, cut & plain nests of Tumblers, Wine, Claret & Liqueur Glasses, Oil Burners, Wine and Water Glasses, Jelly do. Custard Cups, Finger ditto, and Wine Coolers, elegant cut Butter and Sugar Basons, ditto Jugs and Mugs, Quart and Pint Decanters, Salt Cellars & Muffineers, Plated Cruet Stands, &c. &c.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates

WILL SELL,

BY

Public Auction

On Friday Next,

A VERY SUPERIOR LIGHT BAROUCHE, BRASS mounted, the property of.

Sir George Cooper.

PROCEEDING TO MADRAS.,

The Sale to take place at twelve o'clock precisely.

N. B.—The Horses and Harness as Advertised in the last Courier have been disposed of.

Apollo House 25*th Oct.* 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates

WILL CONTINUE TO SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

THE Articles as Advertised in the last Courier.

Apollo House, 25*th Oct.* 1820.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of *Sadasew Suncrajee*, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased may be granted to *Parwatyboy*, widow of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 17th day of October 1820.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

(2)

A to the Hon'ble the Court o[illegible]ade to the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effe[illegible]s. of *Kessow Mittah*, late of Bombay [illegible]ndoo deceased, may be granted to *Ru[illegible]onjee Mittah*, the Brother of the said dec[illegible]ased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof. Dated this 17th day of October 1820.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

(2)

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of *Ragoonath Moroba Bonso*, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, may be granted to *Wesswanath Pursholum Bonso*, the Grand Son of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 17th day of October 1820.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

(2)

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH OCTOBER 1820.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the duties of Pay Master to the Troops, at Kishme, be performed by the Adjutant of the Battalion garrisoning the Island on the receipt of these orders,

16th October. 1820.

Adverting to the rate of Table allowance hitherto sanctioned for officers proceeding on duty from Port to Port in India, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Payment of six (6) Rupees per Day on that Account instead of four (4). and to direct the encreased rate of allowance to be uniformly adopted for all places including the Gulf station where the rate at present is eight (8) Rupees for sick officers noly; the following deductions being made from the several rank of officers who may be embarked viz.

Field officers,...	Rs. 6 0 00 per day,	
Captains, ...	" 3 0 00 per do.	Additional Half Batta.
Lieutenants,.....	" 2 0 00 per do.	
Ensigns, ...	" 1 2 00 per do.	

Captain Aitcheson, is appointed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to undertake the digest of the Military Regulations in force under this Presidency.

18th October. 1820.

Lieutnant Colonel William Imlack C. B. Commanding the Southern Division of Guzerat is allowed a furlough to the Presidency on urgent private affairs with permission to be absent from his Station from the 1st Proximo to the 15th of December next.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant R. W. Smith, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, a furlough to England on urgent private affairs for twelve Months agreeably to the existing Regulations.

The following alterations and promotion are ordered to take place,

HON'BLE COMPANY'S REGT. OF ARTILLERY

Adjustment of Rank.

Date of Rank as.

	2d Lieut.	Lieut.	Captain.
Capt. James Cocke to take rank, vice Quartley struck off.	——	14, Aug. 1817.	1, Sept. 1818.
Lieut. M. C. Decluzeau to take rank, vice Cocke promoted, . .	14, Aug. 1817.	——	——
Lieut. W. Jacob to take rank, . .	29, Sept. 1817.	——	——
Capt. W. H. Foy to take rank, vice Mc Intosh promoted, . . .	——	——	19, June 1820.
PROMOTION.			
Lieut. J. W. Watson to be Captain vice Strover promoted, . . .	——	——	11, Sept. 1820.

S. D[illegible]
ake rank, vice [illegible]
natyne struck
on, ...

1[illegible]th Oct

The Hon'ble the Govern[illegible]
relieve Assistant Surgeon [illegible]
duties of the Hon'ble Com[illegible]
and to appoint Assistant S[illegible]
Mr. Nimmo in that situation

By Or[illegible]
the G[illegible]

BOMBA[illegible]

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 17th, Major [illegible]giment from Deckan.

Do. Major Staunton A. D, C[illegible] Ahmednugger.

Do. Lieut. Col. Smith, Madras [illegible] Jaulnah.

Do. 19, Lieut. and Adjt. P. W[illegible] 5th, Regt. from Bheendy.

Do. Lieut. Duvernet, 5th Regt. [illegible]

Do. Down, 9th, Regt. N. I,

Do. Hughes, 1st.—6th, Regt. N. [illegible]

Do. 20, Cadet N. P. Le Messuri[illegible] England.

Do. Lieut. W. A. Tate, Engineer f[illegible]

Do. Capt. Morse, Com. Bancoat fr[illegible]

Do. 21, D. Liddell, 2d | 5th, Regt. [illegible]

Do. 22, Capt. Grant, do. from S[illegible]

Do. Hutchinson, 2d | 10th, from Ve[illegible]

Do. Doctor Radford, H. M. 67th, | A[illegible] Auxilary Horse, from Mow.

Do. 23, Lieut. Daly, 47th, Regt. fro[illegible]

Do. Lieut. Wm. Rollings, 1st. Bat. Gr[illegible] Mandavie.

Do. 24, Capt. A. B. Campbell, 1st. [illegible] N. I. from Field Force Kutch.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 18, Ensign G, J[illegible] 2d | 1st. N. I. to Poonah.

Do. Lieut. A. Rind, P. A. H. to Junier.

Do. 20, Asst. Surgeon, W. S. Cockerell, [illegible] N. I. to Poonah.

Do. 21, Captain J. Smith, 2d | 11th, [illegible] to Europe.

Do. Lieut. Law, H. Artillery, to Europe

Do. Capt. Livingston, 9th, Regt. to Cape [illegible] Hope.

Do. Lieut. Hawkes, 1st. Bat. 3d Regt. [illegible] Europe.

Do. Asst. Surgeon, Ed. Milward, to Europe.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Observing, in some late communication [illegible] your paper, that considerable stress is laid [illegible] some upon *blistering* by means of the Nitric Acid, in that horrible disease the Epidemic Cholera, it may be useful to know (in situations where Acids cannot be had, and where it may be consider'd an object to try this remedy) that Scalding the parts by means of boiling water has been used, and is equally applicable, for the same purpose. Blistering in this way, I conceive, is preferable to the common vesicatory, only by acting quickly, and producing immediate effect upon the skin, a matter of the greatest moment in a disease running its course so quickly as this, where so little time is left for the use of remedies, and where it is Warrantable to have recourse to every sort of remedy in turn, likely to arrest its progress. The objection to the External use of the Acids, as well as the boiling water, is that their operation cannot easily be confined to any particular extent of surface, but, the destruction of a few inches of skin, more or less, is a matter of little moment, compared with the saving of a person's life. Boiling water has the paramount advantage of being procurable readily in almost every situation, and seems quite as manageable in its application as any of the Acids, while it does not, like them, destroy any part of the Clothes it comes in contact with; a towel folded several times, and rapidly carried, from the vessel containing the boiling water, to the skin of the patient, might limit the Scalding pretty well, or perhaps some of your ingenious correspondents may suggest a better method,

It is much to be regretted that the unlook'd for continuance of this formidable disease seems to add so little to our knowledge of its treatment, at least we cannot boast of knowing any plan of cure applicable in every case, and the fact, I fear we must confess, is, that some cases from the first run their fatal course unchecked by any known remedies, The great matter seems to be, to attack it at its commencement. But here again, one is sometimes deceived by the insidious nature of the symptoms; in most cases however, especially severe ones, and to a person who has seen any thing of the disease, the ghastly sunken features of the unfortunate sufferer are sufficient to betray it at once.

The History of the disease, as it occurred Epidemically in former times, would seem to

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on 28 June, 2017

…ved insufficient.
…no objection, for, when
…life is the object, no ef-
…be neglected. It is not
…sive argument to urge
…, that it has frequently
…hewn, that it has not the
…f the remedies hitherto in
…up or overlooked. Do
…dministered for liver com-
…nd for many more of the
…e human frame is subject,
…the uncertainty of medical
…the present day, cannot be
…trated, than by a reference
…pinions maintained, amongst
…e profession themselves, on
…me of the most common dis-
…ng out the continual necessity
…experiment, and of free and

…the word, "in one case," above
…acid blister has on y once prov-
…f so, it is a mistake. I under-
…s province in 1818 and 1819,
…ents blistered with the acid, 46
…uld this be correct, it certainly
…e wish expressed for some account
…is reasonable, for facts not words
…rue and certain guides. It is nitric
…phuric acid, as stated in the note,
… generally used, and this has been
…more effectual without any in xture
…t when it is thus applied, it is neces-
…eutralize it, almost instantaneously.
…ic acid is not at hand, it is supposed,
…g hot water or the actual cautery
…esorted to with effect.

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
C. D.

22d October 1820.

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

…R. EDITOR,

…would imagine that my poor Brother Qui,
…not absolutely as invulnerable as that prince
…owlers the mighty Son of Thetis, was at
…endowed with as many lives as a cat.
…o sooner did he shew his nose in print but
…was sabred by the hand of the indignant Cal-
…a Journalist. Scarce had the poor fellow re-
…ered from this unexpected blow, when a host
…grim looking persons fell upon him, leaving
him for dead in his hut. Nor would this bar-
barous outrage against the unresisting victim
have ended here, his very corpse would have
been insulted, mutilated, and dragged about in
triumph, had not Muriatic appeared in his de-
fence for which timely succour the family of the
Qui Hi's will ever be duly grateful.

I assure you, Mr. Editor, this darling Brother
of mine has a thousand amiable quali ies. He has
not indeed been long enough in India to learn
the art of living upon air; nay when he is obliged
to go without victuals for only five or six days,
so far is he from being in his glory, or feeling
any inclination to dance a hornpipe, or jump
about for joy; that *his malady* returns upon him
and he *Croaks* as sonorously as ten thousand
frogs! But what can be expected from a youth
who had always been led to believe by his fond
foolish mother (good woman, *She had never
been in Kutch.*) that eating and drinking were
necessary to existence!

When he has had more experience he will
know better, and laugh at all these miseries:
he will form a due estimate of things, and
with the *Kutch* correspondents he will begin to
appreciate a Fowl as he ought to do; a *rara avis*,
a bird of value, Sir, a bird not to be devoured
at a mouthful, but as a *quantum sufficit* to keep
up his stomach in right marching trim and fight-
ing order, for at least a month.

Yours,
QUOON HI.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, 25th OCTOBER 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
PREM.	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108.	PREM.
RS. 6	none in the market.	RS. 5.

…day mo…ng under the salute due to his rank.

The …rrival of the Robarts, on Sunday from the G… has at last enabled us to give some account …f the unfortunate ship the Diana of this port.

It w…d be recollected that the last we heard of this Ship, was when she was spoken with by the Duke of York to the Southward of the Line, sometime in June last; she appears to have been lost in the early part of July, on the Island, of Curia Muria, situated in the Bay of the same name, in Latitude 17° 37′ on the Coat of Arabia; The only European Survivors from this ill fated Ship, appear to be Captain James Irving of the 2d N. I. who was proceeding to join his corps on service in the Persian Gulf, and the Gunner an Englishman of the name of Thomson. It will be needless to trace the causes that led to this fatal accident; that their reckoning was erroneous is evident enough, as the vicinity of the land was not even suspected.

The Rock on which she ran, was so steep to, that had it been discovered at the distance of a Ships length, it is probable she might have avoided it, as there are good channels between all these Islands of which there are four large and two or three small ones.

The Captain (Williams) and his officers Mr. J. Henderson and G. Oliphant, could not effect a landing and were all drowned.

Captain Irving lived on this Island or rock for near three months subsisting chiefly on Fish but had some intercourse with a few Arabs, who resided on one of the rocks; they were however ultimately relieved by a passing Dow, who conveyed them to Muscat, whence they were received on board of Captain Kemps Ship, the Robarts.

The same Dow that took these unfortunates from the Rocks of Curia Muria was also conveying the Crew of the Nadir Shaw from Zanzibar where she had been wrecked, to Muscat; Her commander a Frenchman has also reached this place in the Robarts.

The Robarts also brings us the information of H. M. Brig Curlew, with the H. C. Cruizers and some troops from Deristan, having proceeded to the attack of a place called Laskerie situated about 50 miles to the Southward o Ras-el had, where they are to meet and co-operate with some of the Imaums troops in the reduction of their hill forts; the circumstance that has led to these offensive operations are as follows. On some alleged agression on their part the H. C. Cruizer Mercury was sent there with a Flag of truce, some months ago. The Interpreter with the Flag landed, having swam from the boat, through a very high Surf when he was met with by some stragglers who ran him through with their spears; the Boats crew then opened a fire on them, in which several of them fell. It is to demand reparation for this outrage, that the operations have been commenced.

We are concerned to state that Lieutenant Grant, is still under restraint, neither threats or entreaties have succeeded in prevailing on Bawa Wallee to release him.

It will be no doubt in the recollection of many of our readers that an English seaman of the name of Powell, was brought here by the H. C. Cruizer the Prince of Wales, from Maculla, in the month of May last, bringing a letter from Captain Rudland, who stated his vessel the Swallow of Madras to have been wrecked and taken possession of by some Arabs in a small Bay called Dunkote a little to the Northward of Cape Fartash.

The Captain himself arrived here the other day in a Dow and from him we collect what follows.

"We sailed from Colombo on the 20th Jan. 1820, and on the 26th fell in with some very bad weather, when the Bowspirit was carried away, the sails split, and much other damage received; the vessel also made a great deal of water, so much as to keep both pumps a going and also baling occasionally, the leak was on the starboad side, and we were obliged to keep on that tack, and stand to the N. W. as the wind was from the N. E. all our sails having been blown away we made but little …ing …terro…ated as to who they were, money was demanded from them and they were asked to turn Mahomedans, and all this through the medium of a Banian of whom there are plenty settled all about the country,

The Pirates, for their intentions were sufficiently manifest, now ordered us to weigh the anchor & run the vessel on shore, or they would immediately cut our heads off; it was impossible to resist, they were armed at all points whilst our crew were fainting with hunger & fatigue, having had nothing in the shape of sustenance for several days but a little water. The anchor was tripped with difficulty & the moment she struck the beach Sidee Alvie sent his men to plunder a second time; The masts were cut away, the Cargo, consisting of Beetlenut, was then put on board another Vessel, and was ultimately, carried to and sold at Mascat: During the day Sidee Alvie, made us go to the wreck to shew him where the money was hid, but finding none they abused us; after they had got every thing out of the Vessel they set fire to her for the sake of the Iron and Copper. My writing desk was broke open and every thing taken out of it.

The Chief of Ghydah, a large town in the interior, hearing of our distressed situation now came down, with a number of Camels and a large retinue; the Pirates immediately took to their Vessels and put to Sea whilst the village of Dumkote was razed to the ground by the order of this benevolent chieftain.

We accompanied him after this to his own village when he gave us (6 in number) an house to live in and treated us with the greatest kindness. He told us if we would all stay until one of his own vessels arrived, that he would send us all to Bombay; but that if I wished to remain and see what the Pirates did with the property I was welcome and should not want protection. Powell and three others however prefered going away immediately and were sent to Maculla, when they came in the Prince of Wales to Bombay.

Captain Rudland, however prefered remaining with Sidee Gheel bin Hamet, the Chief of Ghydah & Kisseen, to see if any of the property might be recovered, During his stay among these people he experenced much kindness & employed himself in making excursions to the Coast accompanied by some people of this friendly Chief, as protectors in this way he travelled as far North as Mazeira, visited Morebat, and at the piratical village of Dofar saw the wreck of a* Ship of about 400 tons, built of Oak; the report was that this Ship had been taken in June, that the crew had been all murdered with the exception of a European Boy of about 16, who had claimed the hospitality of the Chief in a manner not to be resisted.

Sidee Gheel's vessel now arrived from Zanguebar, and Captain R. being heartily tired of this kind of life, he accepted the offer before made him, and embarked for Bombay in Sidee Gheel's vessel, with a few stores, that were preserved by this chief.

The Country is represented as being very barren the Arabs employing themselves only in warfare, the Hindoos of Kutch, being the Merchants, and Artificers. Sheep, Goats, and Camels, are in great plenty, Cattle very scarce and but few Horses, Fish is plenty, and the chief support of both man and beast; Wood is scarce, and culinary vegetables there are none. Rain there was but little, no crops of any kind were seen. The soil abounds in Salt-petre. They have plenty of Fire arms many of them of English manufacture.

One of the Pirate vessels belonging to Sidee Alvie from Dunkote, has also arrived in the Harbour; and the people on the information of Captain Rudland, are under examination by the Police, and we trust that the perfidy of Sidee Alvie, will not go unpunished or the benevolence of Side Gheel, go unrewarded.

BOMBAY THEATRICALS VENICE PRESERVED.

Whilst we cordially agree with our Brother Editor of the Courier, that the acting was excellent and that the two gentleman performers exerted themselves with all their powers, yet we could have wished as Belvidera herself did …forget he is a conspirator o… …betrayed his friend.

The Farce went off with great applause Pierre and Jaffier transformed themselves very quickly into, *Jeremy Didler and Feignwould* and established at once their pretension to the favors of the Comic muse as they had previously to that of Melpomene; *Sam* was a true Yorkshire tyke and Plainway's manner was truly original; in fact we retired from, the scene, well pleased with the amusement, and while we congratulate the society on the acquisition of the very superior talents exhibited on this occasion hope we shall more frequently be favored with theatrical exhibitions.

The following was written and spoken by one of the Amateurs.

PROLOGUE.

Without the Veterans you so long have known
Who's sterling merit made each part their own,
Whose ready talent never failed to raise
The chearful smile that spoke unbounded praise,
Without *such* aid—how difficult our task
How great the indulgence we are prone to ask—
No Mrs. *Malaprop* to night appears
Who's very looks could win applauding cheers,
No *Hardcastle* or *Duberly* is ours
T' insure success with still unrival'd powers—
But raw *recruits* who their demerits feel,
Their only boast a persevering zeal;
A zeal undamp'd—for we entrust our cause,
Where e'en the wish to please has earn'd applause,
Think, if to night we gain the wish'd for meed
And our New Levies should perchance succeed,
Your fostering smiles some latent spark may raise,
And Embryo talent kindle at the blaze,
That curtain hides full many an anxious breast,
Your smiles alone can soothe their fears to rest;
Let kind indulgence clothe each friendly mien
And then elate with hope we'll raise the Scene.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Wednesday the Court commenced with the trial of Bomanjee Manickjee, a Parsee, for riding a horse furiously through the streets of Bombay. It appeared that the defendant had been seen galloping his horse close along side another parsee on the Agaree road. That the horse of the other parsee had knocked down an old woman who had since died of the injury then received. The defendant on seeing the accident had pulled up his horse, and turned round toward the woman, when the police peon seized him. The other parsee had rode off and was unknown. The defendant was in the middle of the road, the horse which ran against the old woman was on the side of the road. Under these circumstances the jury acquitted the defendant. Wittual Wassoodew Punt was next tried on one of the indictments against him for obtaining goods under false pretences, and the case being clearly made out, he was found guilty. The counsel for the prosecution then stated that he should not proceed with the other two indictments.

The last case tried, was the traverse of Cutboodeen Coonchallia for forgery, which occupied the Court part of Wednesday and Thursday. There was a great deal of direct contradictory evidence adduced. The defendant was acquitted. The Sessions were then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Saturday.

The Court met on Saturday morning, when the following sentences were delivered with much feeling by our worthy Recorder.

Wittul Balgovind and Heria Luckmon Ghurrut, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for life.

Dawood Dossa and Aja Pooja, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for life.

Lakha Manick and Laljee Petamber, Ditto for seven years.

Dhurmajee Lingoo, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for 14 years.

Veljee Monjee, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for 14 years.

Heeng Chinaman, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for 14 years.

Baboojee Hubeeljee Borah, to be imprisoned for one year and during that time to be once publicly whipped.

Ragoo Madowsett, to be imprisoned in Bombay for one year and to be once publicly whipped.

Rama Raghowjee Kuddum, to be imprisoned for one year and once publicly whipped.

Wittul Wassoodew Punt, to be transported to Prince of Wales Island for 7 years.

After the sentences were passed on Saturday, the Court sat in term.

And on Tuesday, the Court assembled when …

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* We had thought at first that this might have been the Ahmedy, but as the Captain is confident she was an Oak built Ship, this Idea is necessarily abandoned.